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Reds and Nazis in WPA Face Bay State Ouster; Busses in Springfield

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 24, 1940

In New England: Lawrence Probe Widens

Between 300 and 600 members of Communist and Nazi Bund organizations will be dropped from Massachusetts Work Projects Administration rolls by July 1 under provisions of the new Federal Relief Appropriations Act, it was announced today. [Details: Page 13.]

The last trolley car has been removed from the streets of Springfield, Mass., and busses now take their place. The last electric car, running under ceremonious conditions on Sunday, ended 45 years of this type of transportation. [Details: Page 13.]

Massachusetts Civil Service officials completed their investigation of charges of job-selling in the police and fire departments of Lawrence, and extended their inquiry to other departments of the City Government. [Details: Page 15.]

Dr. William H. Burton, Director of Apprenticeship at Harvard University, told the opening session of a six-day conference of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education, on the Wellesley College campus, that the way to learn to teach children is to study their ways. [Details: Page 13.]

Mexico to Curb Sale of Arms

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Sale of arms and the carrying of weapons will be prohibited during the two weeks preceding and following the national elections July 7 under an order issued by the Ministry of National Defense.

Hollywood Benefit Raises $79,000 for Red Cross

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Red Cross officials reported they had received $79,000 from the movie and radio star benefit radiocast on June 22. Howard Hughes, flier, was one of the largest contributors, giving $25,000. Seven thousand persons were crowded on two film studio sound stages where the show was held.

War Summary: Italo-French Armistice Awaited

France's negotiations with Italy proceeded apace today with expectations of prompt conclusion of the Italo-French armistice. [Details: Page 5.]

Terms dictated by the Reich virtually transform France into a passive German ally, permit the Nazis to occupy more than half the country, and would demobilize both the French army and fleet. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Remnants of French resistance were being organized to aid Britain as the London Government formally dealt with the General-in-Exile Charles de Gaulle. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Britain struck from the air against Germany's Krupp plants at Essen, claiming explosions. On land, French resistance faced Italian and German onslaughts in the hours preceding armistice. Warfare spread rapidly to the Mediterranean and Africa with land raids against Ethiopia, and widespread air raids. [Details: Page 4.]

Turkey's concern over possible Italian occupation of French-mandated Syria and seizure of rich Mosul oil fields in northern Iraq was reflected in reports that Iraq Government officials would confer with Turkish officials in Ankara.

King Farouk and party leaders discussed plans for a new Cabinet following acceptance of the resignation of Premier Ali Maher Pasha's Cabinet.

Soviet denial was attached to rumors that Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, was going to Moscow for talks.

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy appealed to Americans to contribute to their Red Cross, stating that "everything indicates England will be called upon to meet the greatest siege in the history of man."

American refugees from France were aided by Spanish waiving of visa formalities for from 500 to 1,000 persons en route to the United States through Spain.

Estonia's New Government announced its intention to dismiss dishonest state employees, dissolve Parliament, guarantee rights of minorities. The Government was re-formed under Soviet guidance.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor dined with Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, in Madrid. A Reuters dispatch said they were expected to return to England shortly.

Belgium's Refugee Government has no intentions, as rumored, of abandoning the fight against Germany, Henri Jaspar, Belgian Cabinet Minister, declared.

At sea Britain announced the torpedoing and sinking of its 11,000-ton freighter Wellington Star, while Britons acclaimed British naval and air attacks which damaged the 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst. [Details: Page 5.]

Appeals Court Affirms Browder Conviction

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the conviction of Earl Russel Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, of willfully using a passport obtained by false statements. Browder was sentenced to four years imprisonment and fined $2,500 upon conviction by a Federal jury last Jan. 22.

Japanese Planes Wreck Chungking Districts

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Nearly 100 Japanese warplanes, attacking in three waves today, damaged two districts within Chungking and a large area along the Yangtze River. Casualties were believed small. British reports to London said the British Embassy and consular buildings and the French Consulate were hit, but the staffs escaped injury.

Japan's Vision of Power Stirred by Crisis: Page 6

Mexican Pledges Aid If U. S. Attacked

NEW YORK (AP)—The full support of Mexico should the United States be invaded was pledged by Dr. Francisco Najera, Mexican Ambassador to this country.

"Any attack on America by a non-American nation concerns the entire continent," he told reporters. "If the United States is invaded, we will stand by it."

In Washington: CCC Enrollment Eased

The Civilian Conservation Corps hereafter will enroll sons of parents not on relief, if the boys are unemployed and actually need jobs.

Better employment conditions have reduced applications for CCC work, a spokesman said, and therefore it was decided to drop the previous requirement that enrollees come from relief families.

President Roosevelt signed the $222,718,717 War Department civil functions bill which includes $15,000,000 for starting work on a third set of Panama Canal locks. Contract authorizations of $99,000,000 in connection with the locks also are included. Plans call for bomb-proof construction.

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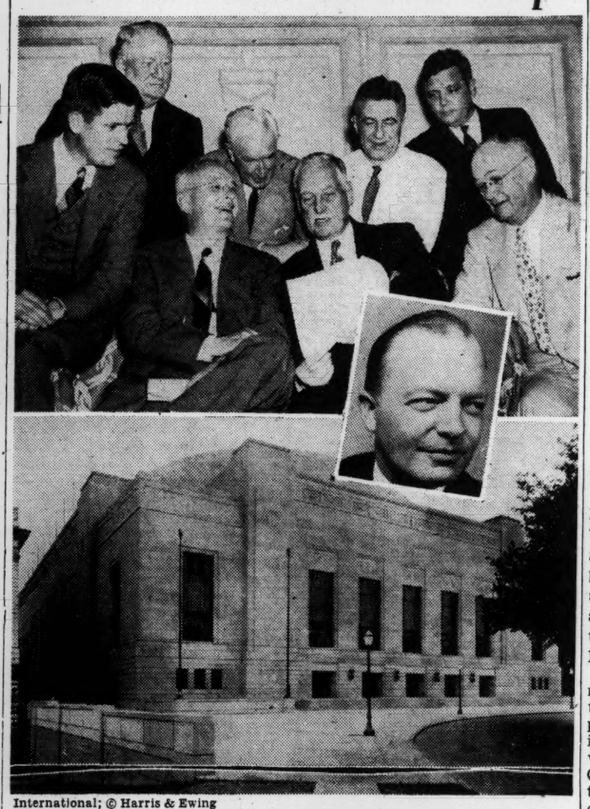
Return Is Sought Of Wright Airplane

MIAMI, Fla., June 24 (AP)—Dr. Ralph Greene, Eastern Air Lines medical director, disclosed June 22 he had suggested the removal of the Wright brothers' first successful airplane from England.

Dr. Greene requested Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida to enlist President Roosevelt in an effort to persuade Orville Wright to give his permission for the return of "this priceless treasure."

Workers and the Workshop



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Drafters of the New Republican Platform

Upper: The drafting Subcommittee of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican Party (left to right in the rear), Judge Thomas J. Guthrie of Des Moines, Iowa; Henry P. Fletcher of Rhode Island; O. G. Saxon of Connecticut; Herbert Hyde of Oklahoma City, Okla.; (seated, left to right), Robert Williamson of Augusta, Maine; Alf M. Landon of Kansas, the 1936 Republican standard-bearer; George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Subcommittee, and C. B. Smith of Michigan. Inset: Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, keynoter and Temporary Chairman of the Convention. Lower: Front and east side view of the new Philadelphia Municipal Auditorium, which is Convention Hall for this convention.

Elephant Turns Sphinx: Philadelphia Asks 'Who?'

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Philadelphia, June 24—In an atmosphere made anxious and tense by the gravity of the war, the twenty-second National Convention of the Republican Party was called to order at 11:43 o'clock this morning in this City which gave birth to American Constitutional Government.

At a time when democracy is being challenged and crushed in many parts of the world, 1,000 delegates from every American State and possession are gathered here in this massive Convention Hall to perform a vital function of free government; to make a free choice of the Party's nominee for President of the United States.

There is every evidence here that it will be a free choice, for as John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, formally opened the organizing session of the Convention, it was evident that the most certain thing about this assembly is that the nomination is uncertain, that no candidate is yet assured of the necessary majority, that the balance of power clearly rests with a large and decisive bloc of unpledged and uncommitted delegates.

Indeed the most significant and obvious fact about this 1940 convention is that it is the most completely open, tremendously uncertain, and wholly unbossed convention in Republican history. It is not an exaggeration to say that the national party leaders and the most influential party bosses are waiting to find out where the delegates are going to jump in the hope that they can step in at the last minute and lead them.

This plus the fact that at least 11 names will be put in nomination with appropriate oratory, seconding-speeches, demonstrations, and hurrahs, means that Philadelphia is likely to witness and the nation is likely to be following one of the longest of Republican conventions.

Philadelphia Enthusiastic

But Philadelphia is ready and enthusiastic. Even before the important business of the week is really under way, this vast, flag-bedecked, elephant-dotted auditorium is filled to overflowing by more than 15,000 persons, of whom nearly 2,000 are delegates and alternates, another 1,000 are newspaper and radio correspondents, and the remainder a part of the 100,000 visitors who have poured into this City either to watch this great spectacle of democracy at work or to play some small part in it.

It is an audience which is excited and expressive, which is plainly looking forward to all the band-playing, aisle-parading exhibitions which decorate the surface of national political gatherings. But beneath all this is a mood of tenseness which quiets and chastens the delegates, a mood which recognizes that flag-waving, name-calling, carnival politics has little place in a world torn by strife and will have little popularity with a Nation which today feels the ominous peril of war itself.

Although the Convention will have headline matters before it for the next three days—Gov. Harold E. Stassen's keynote speech tonight, former President Herbert Hoover's address Tuesday night, and action on the national platform Wednesday—virtually all interest continues to be focused upon the prospective nominee.

For the first time since 1920, when Frank O. Lowden and

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French Sign Italian Armistice; Europe Enters Upon New Epoch; Roosevelt Speeds Defense Bills

Naval situation caused by French Armistice is carefully studied by Washington.

Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—President Roosevelt returned to the White House today to sign bills appropriating billions of dollars for the emergency preparedness program and to discuss with State Department advisers the New World situation created by the drastic armistice terms imposed by victorious Germany on prostrate France.

There was no immediate comment here on the peace terms but the Administration was contemplating the naval threat contained in the possibility that the French warships might be added to the German and Italian fleets and that the British armada might also later on fall into the hands of the axis powers.

President Roosevelt frankly contemplated such a possibility in comments before leaving Hyde Park and declared that the United States may have to shift its whole Navy to the Atlantic, leaving the Pacific dominated by Japan.

Comparison of Navies

President Roosevelt quoted high naval advisers to the effect that a victory by the Axis powers which gave them the French and British fleets would leave the United States greatly outnumbered in vessels. He showed this by a simple arithmetical formula presenting the world's relative naval strength in weighted index numbers. The fleets are rated:

United States	100
Great Britain	100
Japan	100
France	50
Italy	50
Germany	33

Navy Chief Interest

A German-Italian fleet of 83, plus the French fleet would give the Axis powers a total of 133 under this caculation. If the worst came to the worst and the British Navy was added to this total, the American fleet would be faced with desperate odds in the case of eventualities. Officials here, accordingly, watched with anxious inter-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

By a Staff Artist

France Under Terms of Hitler Armistice

More than half of France is to be occupied by Germany under terms of the armistice. The occupied section is shown shaded on the map. Terms include full demobilization of the French armed forces, including a demand for disarmament of the fleet. Germany, according to terms as reported from London, reserves the right to cancel the armistice if France does not fulfill all its obligations.

Nazis impose severe terms upon France: Page 4.

Why Did France Fall? Some Reasons Listed

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor and former head of its Paris Bureau.

LONDON, June 24—Why did France collapse?

Why has the French Government at Bordeaux, headed by Marshal Henri Pétain, hero of Verdun and author of the immortal "They shall not pass," signed the armistice dictated by Reichsführer Hitler?

What happened to the French Republic and its great army?

Although the full answer to these questions must await the verdict of history, it is important for Britain—and perhaps also for America—to know the answer now.

Unless democracy can learn from the hard lessons of experience and profit by them in time, how can it hope to meet the totalitarian Blitzkreig challenge?

To begin with, France's greatness and courage are above dispute. The bravery of individual Frenchmen, both civilians and soldiers, not only in the past but also in recent battles is already legendary. Furthermore it behooves those who have not had to face civilization's newest terrors of air bombardment and tank charges to withhold careless criticism. Those who have lived in and loved France, and still admire the real France, would be the last to question the magnificent qualities of French people.

Some Conclusions

But from careful inquiry into recent events in France, from close questioning of many who recently have come to Britain from France, as well as from a background of seven years' experience there, it is possible to draw the following tentative conclusions:

1. The failure of France is due primarily to the failure of its democratic political institutions. It is not the failure of democracy. It is not the failure of the French people.

But it is the failure of a political system to prove its power at a great moment in human history to rise to the occasion and meet the merciless onslaught of dictatorial militarism.

It is the leadership, or rather lack of great leadership, which let France down—political leadership primarily, military leadership secondarily.

When the records are examined, it will be seen that there were many younger generals both in France and in Britain who foresaw exactly the form which the German attack would take and who tried in vain to get their Governments to organize proper measures to meet it. But the inertia and short-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

One France has gone and another is in the making after yielding to Hitler's terms.

ROME, June 24 (AP)—The envoys of France tonight signed an armistice with Italy.

Hostilities will cease at 1:35 a. m. Tuesday (6:35 p. m. E. S. T.) today.

Signature of the French-Italian armistice brings into effect the French-German armistice signed June 22 in the forest of Compiègne, which provided that hostilities would cease six hours after the German High Command had been notified of the signing here.

The French and Italian envoys signed their pact at 7:35 p. m. (12:35 p. m., E. S. T.)

The conditions were not disclosed immediately. The conference lasted nearly four hours.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—A new epoch in the history of France—and therefore of Europe—has begun with signature of the armistice by the Bordeaux Government, and the simultaneous setting up of a French National Committee in London.

The importance of these two events, considered together, can hardly be overestimated. Whatever the immediate future may hold, they mean that one France is gone and another France is born.

That France, which is of the past, has agreed to give over more than half of its territory to German occupation. A summary of the Reich's terms, issued by the British Ministry of Information, also discloses that complete demobilization of France would be required, including the surrender of its Fleet, the actual disposition of which is not yet clear.

Right of Denouncement Kept

But perhaps the most striking provision in the terms is that paragraph which would permit Germany to denounce the Armistice and do as the leaders of the Reich wish in the event that France does not fulfill its obligations. And patently it is Germany which intends to remain the judge of that fulfillment.

As to the new France, it is too soon and the war outlook is too clouded, to say what form it will take or just when it will emerge. But no one who knows France can doubt for an instant this essential fact: The signing of the armistice can only mean the prelude to a fresh start for France.

It is France's darkest hour before the dawn. Will this dawn come from the French National Committee formed here by Gen. Charles de Gaulle with the agreement and support of the British Government?

In any case it is already clear that General de Gaulle's provisional committee has rallied to its support military commanders, and in some cases civil authorities, as well as overseas France.

Pledges of Resistance Given

Syria, where a French force of several hundred thousand is still under arms, has proclaimed its determination to fight on.

In Morocco, Senegal and the Cameroons assurances of continued resistance have been received.

Algeria, unlike Morocco and Tunisia, is a French Department and politically is almost an integral part of France. Its strategic, economic and agricultural importance is immense. Unless it joins France's other North African possessions in continuing the fight, their will to resist is likely to prove vain.

The other vital question is the fate of the French fleet. The Nazis have demanded as one of the terms of the armistice that it be collected in specified ports, demobilized and

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Intimate Message From Philadelphia

Convention Is Uncertain and Hence Interesting—Strange Stories Are Appearing—Hopeful Looks on Familiar Faces of Faithful

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

This is in many ways the most uncertain and by that token the most interesting national convention for 20 years. In only one of the conclaves held since 1920 was the outcome so problematical, and that was the tedious Democratic convention of 1924.

Today it is not merely uncertain. Large issues are at stake: The orientation of the Party on world affairs, the task of choosing a nominee strong enough to defeat the prospective candidacy of President Roosevelt, the very survival of the Republican Party, which could ill support in its present form four more years in the wilderness.

This convention marks the revolt of the little man. Not a state leader can be certain of his delegation. Though Pennsylvania's mighty phalanx of 72 votes, supposedly controlled by Joseph N. Pew, is held nominally for Gov. Arthur H. James, it may split off at any time a sizeable bloc for Wendell L. Willkie. Though Alf M. Landon of Kansas has been frankly critical of Mr. Willkie, his own delegation is in open and democratic revolt and may give a good share of its votes to the utilities man.

Though Representative Joseph E. Martin, Jr., has supposedly great influence over the Massachusetts delegation. and is not yet friendly to Mr. Willkie, the Bay State group will certainly give much of its total to him.

Prior Pledges Undergo Some Hammering

These three cases merely illustrate the problems of party leaders in every State. Mr. Willkie said last night that he has promises of votes from all but three of the 48 States. He expects to start small and build up. A barrage of letters and telegrams from his supporters is hammering at individual delegates. These individuals are much impressed in many cases, and are breaking away from the old-line leaders trying to hold them for their prior pledges. In other instances, delegates resent the pressure and assert it reminds them of the holding-company fight in Congress—a bad memory for Mr. Willkie.

Seldom was there a convention of more conflicting reports. You expect delegate-zealots to tell different and inconsistent stories. But newspapermen and impartial watchers have caught the contagion. One man thinks that "Dewey can't be stopped." Another says: "Dewey is all washed up." A third insists: "I can't see this Willkie thing at all. Wall Street runs straight down the Mississippi River, and he will get hardly a single vote west of it." A fourth says: "Willkie has strength everywhere." Old-line politicians insist that the Taft organization is the best here, but in delegate strength it is hampered by inclusion of many Southern delegations which are artificially assembled. Nevertheless the Taft group operates very smoothly and professionally. They know how to do these things well in Ohio.

Any convention is bound to have one sensational newspaper story; this is likely to have many, but it began well Sunday night with a copyrighted piece in the Philadelphia Inquirer asserting that Governor Landon had been in conference with Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, who was to become either presidential or vice-presidential nominee, with either John L. Lewis or Governor Landon as a running mate. Governor Landon categorically denied the story as "absurd and ridiculous."

Nevertheless, a good deal of mystery hovered around the Kansan's movements. He was believed by many of his friends to have left town during most of Sunday, and when he returned and dined with a group of them—including this writer—he said little of his activities. However, Governor Landon had helped bring to a successful conclusion the drafting of an agreed plank on foreign policy in the face of resolute extremism on both the isolationist and the aid-to-the-Allies ends.

Events of Future Will Shape Policies

What most middle-of-the-roaders worked for was a platform that would leave it up to the nominee to shape his policy in coming weeks and months according to events which will have taken place. It is grimly speculated that the issue of aid to the Allies—or Ally—may be academic by October, or that on the other hand an antiwar pledge may then run afoul of the Monroe Doctrine. The draft, it was hoped, would leave the way open for future decisions.

This is the convention of the individual delegate. Never has he been so much wooed. Parties and perquisites are flung in his and his wife's way. Philadelphia is being immensely hospitable, but so are many of the prospective 11 men whose names will be presented. The hotel lobbies are hives of high-pressure political salesmanship. Campaign buttons have swollen until some of them are six or eight inches across. There is free food and drink in one candidate's headquarters, but despite that he won't get many votes. Lobbyists and old political ghosts are everywhere. "Big Bill" Shearer of Geneva fame is striding about the hotel lobbies, and so are the representatives of almost every interest, making contacts on behalf of their employers. Faces once familiar in Washington but unseen there for these eight or ten years gone have turned up here, looking just the same as ever.

There are hopeful looks on the familiar faces. For these Republican faithful haven't given up the fight yet, even if they are uncertain about their nominee. They know for sure that he will be a vigorous man, a two-fisted political warrior, and they are almost sure—as they sniff the hope-scented atmosphere of the smoke-filled rooms—that maybe life begins, again, in forty.

Erwin D. Canham

French Colonies to Carry On

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The Evening Star, liberal newspaper, said today that it was being strongly urged in "influential quarters" that full British nationality be offered at once to all units of the French army, navy, air force, and merchant marine.

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The British Government has announced it has received pledges of support from the French colonial empire, determined to carry on the war against Germany despite the armistice signed at Compiègne Forest.

The following statement was issued yesterday on the French-German armistice:

"The signature of the armistice by the French Government brings to an end the organized resistance of the French forces at home. In the French colonial empire, however, there are encouraging signs that a more robust spirit prevails.

"In Syria, General Mitelhauser, the French Commander-in-Chief, has proclaimed the determination of the French forces to fight on.

In Indo-China, the Governor-General has declared that he will not lower his flag. In Tunis, the Resident General is firm in his intention to continue the struggle.

"In Morocco, Senegal, the Cameroons, and Djibouti, assurances of loyal support have been received from the military or civil authorities.

"His Majesty's Government are prepared to make financial arrangements to enable the French colonial empire to play its part. As stated by the Prime Minister, the British aim is the complete restoration of the metropolitan and overseas territory of France."

Army of Delegates Greeted By Mrs. Scranton of Scranton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 — A woman with a political record as imposing as her name is official hostess to 18,000 Republicans gathering here for their national convention.

Five months ago, Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Scranton, Pa., accomplished a real political feat in getting her fellow Republican National Committee members to hold their quadrennial convention in her home State. Today the guests are arriving and to Mrs. Scranton falls the responsibility of seeing that everyone has a good time.

Most persons want to know how Mrs. Scranton happens to be "Mrs. Scranton of Scranton." Scranton, of course is her married name, adopted from a husband whose family helped found the Pennsylvania mining City.

Family also has played an important part in Mrs. Scranton's own background. As eldest daughter of the Warren family, Mrs. Scranton was a member of the fifth successive generation to inherit the name Marion Margery and her daughter is the sixth Marion Margery. Her marriage to Worthington Scranton took place just prior to the time women began casting their first ballots, in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Scranton, where her parents and her grandparents had been married.

© Bachrach

Mrs. Worthington Scranton
Official Hostess for Republican Party at Philadelphia, Pa.

Family Tradition

Mrs. Scranton's first interest in politics was aroused by her father, Everett Warren, first President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Pennslyvania. Family tradition already has cropped out in the next generation in William Warren Scranton, recent Secretary on the Yale University Political Union who is helping his mother at convention headquarters here.

Closely identified with Republican Party activities since women were enfranchised, Mrs. Scranton is serving her twelfth year as Republican Committeewoman and also has the distinction of being a Vice-Chairman of the National Committee.

Lackawanna County Home

Though the national spotlight has searched her out, Mrs. Scranton never has forgotten the old political slogan about campaigns being won in the precinct. Her Lackawanna County organization in which she sometimes sings Welsh songs with miners' wives, is credited as one of the strongest in the State. The Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women, statewide federation in which Mrs. Scranton has been active, is outstanding among State groups.

When she is at home, Mrs. Scranton lives at Marworth, seat of a family clan that has planted its homesteads on adjacent hills in Lackawanna County. In her own family, there are four children and seven grandchildren. Mrs. Scranton wears their pictures along with that of her husband in a series of double-faced lockets suspended from her wrist.

If Party activities are not too pressing, Mrs. Scranton swims before breakfast in her basement pool and rides her bay Red Chief.

"Working in politics," says Mrs. Scranton, "is like working in any other field. If you seek special recognition, you haven't time to do your job. Good polftical soldiers are willing to begin at the bottom and work up."

That the Republican official hostess has been successful in working up is evidenced by the way Philadelphia's resources have been placed at her disposal this week. Its historic buildings, its Art Museum, its many clubs, its national shrines, and many fine homes are hanging out the "welcome" sign in her name.

Convention Sidelights

By The Monitor's Convention Bureau

Taft-Dewey?: We asked Senator Robert A. Taft if he thought Thomas E. Dewey would make a good Vice-President. "You know," observed the Senator, "to a President it makes less difference who is Vice-President than to anybody else."

After Mme. Perkins: Asked if he would name a woman to his cabinet, Senator Taft said he thought he probably would. It was, he said, "a precedent I think any President would want to follow if he found the right woman for the right place."

What, Tips: Sharp-tongued former Senator George Moses says he thinks the pro-Willkie telegrams will have a bad effect. He says they are being delivered to delegates one at a time. When the boy brings them, the delegate—says Senator Moses, assuming a great deal—feels constrained to tip the boy 10 cents. And the delegate isn't happy and pro-Willkie after too many 10-cent outlays. Maybe what the country needs is a good five-cent bellhop.

Badges: The biggest badge thus far observed is borne by Vandenberg enthusiasts. It says—across a six-inch exterior—"get on the Van Wagon." Nobody is very happy about this.

Bridges: The headquarters of Senator Styles Bridges lacks something in the way of delegate-pledges, but it doesn't lack wit. Here is the best Bridges remark: "The convention has got to do something about this man Bridges. It must either nominate him or deport him." And again: "There was a Bridges-Vandenberg conference this afternoon. We little Balkan nations are getting together."

For All Tastes: Mrs. Worthington Scranton, official Convention Hostess, has fixed it so women can keep one ear on the Convention and still not forget their duty to war sufferers abroad. In the Academy of Music, close by convention headquarters, she has set up a Red Cross booth with work materials available. Microphones bring in the proceedings at the Convention 20 blocks away.

For less serious - minded women, the Taft campaign headquarters offer bridge lessons every morning; an afternoon style show with a "Martha Taft street costume" as headliner.

Meet The Family: A good-looking family group doesn't hurt any candidate. In this type of campaign material, Senator Taft probably has it over the other candidates, though there are some close runners-up. The four Taft sons, Bill, Robert Jr., Horace, and Lloyd Bowers, all between the ages of 15 and 25, are one of the sights of the Taft headquarters. The Willkies have their son, Philip, a Princeton senior, with them, and a "fine looking lad he is," say many of the delegates. Senator Vandenberg's son is his secretary. The Gannetts' 17-year-old daughter, Sally, is expected shortly.

Sub: Women delegates were increased by one when Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke, of Chicago, arrived to take the place of Col. Frank Knox, nominated as new Secretary of the Navy in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Mrs. Reinecke is former Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago area and was the first woman in the country to be appointed to that position.

Sea-Going GOPs: At least three delegates didn't take any chances on hotel reservations. They're living aboard their yachts. Richard Guggenheim has his "Firenze" at the foot of Race Street. Howard McCormick has "Poo-Poo-Flee" at Pier 80 South, which also houses Ivan E. Marver's "Nancy Eloise." They pay the City a $5-a-day mooring fee. Roy W. Howard, the newspaper publisher, took Alf M. Landon out on his own yacht Saturday night, anchored near the Jersey shore and gave the nominee of 1936 a good night's sleep.

1940 Again: Not content with his Washington telephone number of ME 1940, Senator Taft's headquarters is: WAL 1940.

His press agents declare it's an omen of victory, but they're a bit too glib about it.

Trojan Horse: Harry I. Hopkins' chief press officer spent one day at the Convention. Just sightseeing he said.

Daily Invocations: Carrying out the custom of having prayer offered at each convention session by a representative of a different denomination, party officials have announced the names of five who will participate in early sessions.

They are the Rev. Dr. Albert Joseph McCartney of the Covenant-First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C.; His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Paul H. Andreen, Pastor of the Lutheran Church at Cokato, Minn.; Bishop John Andrew Gregg of Kansas City, Kan., African Methodist Episcopal Church; and Rabbi Michael Aaron Sohn, of the Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Convention Ticket Call Floods G. O. P.

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 24

Samuel F. Pryor, chairman of the arrangements committee, announced June 21 that requests have been received for more than 1,000,000 tickets to the Republican national convention opening today. Maximum capacity of the convention hall is 15,000.

'Keep America Out of War' Bases Republican Policy Plank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—The completed 1940 Republican platform was laid before the Convention's Resolutions Committee this afternoon and included an unanimously indorsed plank on foreign affairs designed to give the Republican presidential nominee sufficient latitude to meet rapidly changing world conditions.

While the draft proposal of the subcommittee on defense and foreign relations has not yet been issued in textual form, it is known to be a compact statement of 200 to 300 words containing the following commitments:

1. A strongly worded pledge to keep the United States out of war unless American interests are concretely and tangibly affected.

The utmost assistance to the victims of aggression within the limits of the Neutrality Act and international law. Reference to the "Allies" is omitted because they cannot today be referred to in the plural, but the plank includes an expression of sympathy for "oppressed peoples," which is used as a term synonymous with the Allies but broader in its application.

3. A declaration supporting strongest possible defense at every possible point.

The foreign policy plank is frankly described by its drafters as containing elements of compromise. It does not go as far as Alf M. Landon, the 1936 nominee, former Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, and others would like to have gone in promising aid to the opponents of Nazi Germany, but it has been accepted as providing necessary flexibility of policy on the basis of which the campaign can be developed as new problems in the world situation occur. While avoiding an isolationist position, the Party is prepared to take a vigorous anti-interventionist stand.

No Minority Dissent

The subcommittee labored for four days amid a good deal of dispute in reaching its decision which is now understood to have reconciled all differences and is expected to go before the full committee without dissent. There will be no minority report and the plank is expected to be approved as it stands.

The 53-member Resolutions Committee, itself divided into eight subcommittees, has been exceedingly sparing in its words and in all has presented the drafting group with recommendations totaling about 4,000 words.

These will be edited down to a platform of not more than 2,500 words, possibly fewer. Proposals not included in the formal platform are expected to be added to the Glenn Frank report and will be submitted to the Convention for approval.

The main outlines of the draft platform now in the hands of the Resolutions Committee embrace apart from the foreign policy the following:

1. Third term. Heartily against it and warning of its dangers to democracy.

2. Defense. Strong criticism of President Roosevelt for not acting sooner and better to prepare against the crisis he has often said he foresaw, and a guarantee to integrate all forces in the Nation behind the machinery of defense.

3. Labor. Will not criticize the social and legal gains which labor has won during the past few years and will not ask for changes in either the National Labor Relations Act for the Wage-Hour Law. Will recognize the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively and will promise unbiased administration of the Wagner Act.

4. Government and business. The issue is not intervention or no intervention, but the correction of business abuses without the generation of greater government abuses and the strangling of business by excessive regulation. The platform will contend that the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the National Manufacturers' Association are in agreement in recognizing that there must be a release of private capital to create legitimate jobs in private industry as the essential solution of unemployment.

Social Security Pledge

5. Relief and social security. A pledge to achieve more effective social security by better administration of the law and a guarantee of Government relief, administered largely through the States with Federal aid, so long as it is needed.

6. Agriculture. Recognition that the prices of farm products must be brought into balance with the prices of industrial products and a pledge to aid agriculture through Government subsidy until this parity is achieved. Against crop control and a permanent scaling down of the output of farms as much as the scaling down of the output of factories.

7. Tariff criticism of the reciprocal trade treaties on the ground that they don't reciprocate and advocacy that they should be enacted only with approval of Congress.

8. Public finance. A slashing attack on the "Roosevelt record in red," of "seven years of mounting expenditures and mounting deficits bringing the Nation near bankruptcy and inflation, and endangering national defense." A pledge to reverse this trend. But no easy promise to balance the budget because of higher preparedness appropriations.

For the first time in Republican history the Party's platform has been completed by the opening day of the Convention—this by virtue of advance work during the past week. The full text will be announced by Wednesday.

The Delegates All Ex-officio But Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 24—A delegate to the Republican convention here or to the Democratic convention next month—one out of approximately 1,000 delegates to each convention—is one who has been chosen by his party in his state to help select the presidential and vice-presidential candidates and form and ratify the platform the national party will place before the voters of the Nation in November.

The individual delegate may have been selected for his task by the State committee of his party, by State party convention, or by direct State primary election. All methods are in use in the various states.

The delegate's status nationally is wholly unofficial—almost as much so as that of a fan at a World Series baseball game—for the convention system through which presidential and vice-presidential candidates are chosen is not set forth or mentioned in the Constitution of the United States.

The Founding Fathers found some little difficulty in devising a method for electing the two highest officials in the land. After much discussion it was decided that an electoral college—the electors to be chosen by the individual states in a number equal to the Senators and Representatives of such states in the National Congress—should elect the President every four years, and that the man receiving the second highest number of votes for the Presidency should be Vice-President.

Parties Narrow the Field

Early in the workings of the electoral college it became apparent—when 13 separate candidates appeared in the voting of the electors—that a narrowed field of candidates and active national organization would have an important effect on future elections.

The national political parties swung into action, and by 1840—100 years ago—the party convention system now in use was almost rigidly formed. There have been variations of procedure, but basically the method remains the same. And it has always been ex-officio.

The individual delegate at the national conventions — multiplied by 1,000 in the case of the Republicans and 1,094 in the case of the Democrats — chooses the party's national candidates, after much fuss and fanfare. Votes required to nominate are 501 in the Republican convention, 548 in the Democratic convention.

Delegates also vote for or against —usually for—the national platform on which the candidates will stand, which are prepared by a special committee before the convention and during its early days.

Usually but not always the chairman of a state delegation announces aloud the vote of his delegation.

Between the June or July conventions and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the candidates of the parties undertake to "sell" themselves and the party's platform to the voting public, the rank and file.

Congress Scores Results

Almost invariably the result of the national election is known within a day or two after election day.

And then, on the sixth day of January (it was formerly the second Wednesday in February) the members of the two houses of Congress gather in the hall of the House of Representatives and canvass the vote of the electors in the various states for whom the rank and file voters have voted. Each state's electors will have met previously in their state and cast their ballot, which is certified by the Governor.

When electors numbering 266 out of the total of 531 are scored for a candidate in the Congressional count, he is declared elected. In the event that no candidate for President receives a majority the election is thrown into the House of Representatives, where each state has one vote.

And this, briefly, is the mechanics of a presidential election.

Unbossed, Uncertain, Open: Convention Is Under Way

Continued from Page 1

Leonard Wood deadlocked the convention and made possible the nomination of Warren G. Harding, the Republican presidential nomination is in doubt on the first day of assembling; in such doubt, in fact, that party leaders don't know and the newspaper correspondents are hedging every prediction with a string of "if's" reaching across the entire press section. There are no known facts as to what is going to happen when the balloting begins later this week, but there are known factors and developing movements which have taken place during the past 24 hours, and the most important of these can be put down as follows:

Willkie Most Discussed

1. Public sentiment and delegate sentiment are both growing in support of the sensational last-minute candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie, but a "stop-Willkie" movement of formidable proportions is solidifying. The effect of all this is that while Mr. Willkie is still not considered the most likely nominee he is the most discussed and most-debated, most ardently favored and most anxiously feared candidate wherever politicians gather—and they gather perpetually—in the lobbies of the Philadelphia hotels and the corridors of Convention Hall.

The most favorable fact affecting Mr. Willkie is that there is increasing evidence that he is gaining small groups of delegates in states in every section of the country and while he is not yet amassing large strength he is showing a distributed backing which indicates that his candidacy is national in its appeal. Reports today reveal that he has gained delegates in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, California, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

New strength also went to Mr. Willkie when before the opening of the Convention Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin announced the withdrawal of his "favorite son" candidacy in order that Connecticut's entire 16 delegates may be voted immediately for the famous utilities executive, now become a famous politician.

The most unfavorable fact affecting Mr. Willkie is that a substantial group of Northwestern States, compassing at least 150 delegates, have now organized what is in effect an anti-Willkie bloc, and its initiators are confident that they will add more states and more delegates to it within the next day or two.

Representatives from these states, numbering not less than a dozen, met Sunday under the leadership of Ezra Whitla, National Committeeman from Idaho, Senator Elbert Thomas from Utah, and Walter L. Tooze of Oregon. While this causus apparently concerned itself with drawing up a unanimous declaration against the reciprocal trade treaties and against intervention in the war, it aimed its resolution against Mr. Willkie and in the course of its deliberations, which were pointedly left open to the press, specifically identified Mr. Willkie as the chief Republican proponent of the policies it was condemning.

Opposition is Serious Liability

This development is a serious liability to the Willkie campaign because few winning candidates in the past have had a large organized movement directed against them and because of the ease with which the tariff issue can be used against a candidate in the West.

But Mr. Willkie is still on the march and while his strength is more felt than seen, the pro-Willkie sentiment has become so insistent that every delegate seems to think that every other delegate is going to vote for him.

2. District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Robert A. Taft are continuing to hold their lines substantially and they will be the leaders on the first ballots. They both have pledged to them something like 300 delegates, with the probability that Mr. Dewey may well lead with as many as 350 votes when the balloting begins.

Will either be nominated? The most careful judgment is that Mr. Dewey does not possess sufficient secondary strength to gain him the needed 501 majority. He may have it. That is part of the evidence of the openness of the Convention. Senator Taft does have considerable secondary strength. Is it enough? It may be. That is part of the evidence of the unbossed character of the Convention.

A central fact which no political observer is overlooking is that the Taft-Dewey delegates between them comprise a majority, and if a substantial fusion of Taft-Dewey forces is possible after one or the other sees he cannot win first place, they may well have the strength to divide the ticket between them. Only if a Taft-Dewey fusion fails or is unexpectedly not attempted, is it likely that Mr. Willkie will come into the picture.

3. A deadlocked convention is not probable, but it is not impossible, and under such a circumstance the availability of Mr. Hoover, with his wide experience in Europe and in the White House, might very well come to the fore. There is much quiet discussion of the former President, and the political importance of his address here Wednesday night cannot be discounted.

Eleven to Be Presented

In addition to Mr. Dewey, Senator Taft and Mr. Willkie, the other candidates whose names will be formally presented to the Convention are: Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Frank E. Gannett of New York, Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, and Hanford MacNider of Iowa.

With 30 minutes allotted to nominating speeches for each candidate and four five-minute seconding addresses in behalf of each candidate, at least 10 hours will be devoted to the "I-have-the-honor-to-present" type of oratory—this exclusive of demonstrations.

Since the longest Republican convention in party history lasted only six days when in 1880 James A. Garfield was nominated on the 36th ballot, the feeling is that the present convention is destined to extend through the entire week and may set a record. Since 1924 the Republican presidential candidates, Coolidge, Hoover, and Landon, were all nominated on the first ballot. A first-ballot nomination is not indicated here.

The lesser items of business completed at the initial session of the Convention included the confirmation of Governor Stassen's appointment as Temporary Chairman, the naming of other temporary officers, and the appointment of the main working committees.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Albert Joseph McCartney, Pastor of the First-Covenant-Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. Mayor Robert E. Lamberton welcomed the convention to Philadelphia.

Women Have Larger Part in This Convention

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24—This, the twentieth anniversary year of women's suffrage finds Republican women, from candidates' wives to precinct workers, playing a conspicuous role in their party's national nominating convention here.

Only about one in 12 of the convention delegates are women, but the feminine voting contingent is larger by 26 than at Cleveland in 1936. Due partly to some heavy prodding from the Republican women's division, under the direction of Miss Marion E. Martin, former member of the Maine State Senate, nearly one-fourth of the convention alternates are women.

Then there is the array of candidates' wives—bright-eyed Mrs. Taft; gay, vivacious Mrs. Vandenberg; petite, energetic Mrs. Frank Gannet, each ready to say why she thinks her husband would make the best presidential candidate. Attractive Mrs. Wendell Willkie arrived yesterday and was photographed but talked little. Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey has no plans for attending the convention, it is said at her husband's headquarters.

From the point of view of numbers, women do not have the representation here they have had in the past at some other Republican conventions.

Back in 1924, women, feeling their new-found political power, sent 121 delegates and 285 alternates to the Republican convention, but in 1928 and 1932 there was a definite slump in the number of women chosen for such honors. Now the trend is upward again.

The Massachusetts delegation this year has the largest percentage of women—about 40 per cent of delegates and alternates. Missouri is second with 35 per cent of its delegation women.

Women Advised on Platform

There is no woman on the platform committee this year, as there was in the last two Republican conventions. Any feminine touch that may appear in the important foreign affairs plank or any of the other declarations has to come second this year.

On Glenn Frank's Platform Advisory Committee, there were 42 women, about one-fourth of the total membership. As Mr. Frank points out, "The Republican women voters' contributions were not on the basis of so-called women's angles or viewpoints. All deliberations and actions were wholly in terms of national consideration and betterment of national life."

Democratic women this year are seeking equal representations with men on their Platform Committee, but Miss Martin takes the position for the Republicans that adding an equal number of women to the Platform Committee would make it an unwieldy body. She has advised the women of her party to work through their male delegates on the Cimmittee.

By way of encouragement, Miss Martin is asking the Republican National Committee at this convention to adopt a rule giving women equal official representation with men on all permanent committees of the Party. This is now the practice, but not a rule, it was explained.

Mrs. Taft, first of the candidates' wives to hold a press conference at the Convention, inadvertently stole the spotlight from her husband and became the target for 150 of the Nation's ace newspaper correspondents. Having scheduled a press conference just prior to her husband's, she found scores of men reporters drifting in before she had finished. They complimented her on the way she handled the conference.

Two Formerly In White House

Mrs. Taft, who did her first campaigning two years ago for her husband for Senator and has already traveled in 27 states in behalf of his presidential aspirations, put herself on record against compulsory military training "at least until voluntary service has been tried first." The Tafts' four sons, at least three of whom would be of military age, are important adjuncts of the Taft headquarters here. Mr. Taft's mother, the wife of former President William Howard Taft, is to be a special convention guest, along with Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

From her seat in the press gallery at the 1936 convention Alice Roosevelt Longworth has returned to active politics and is a delegate-at-large from Ohio, vigorously advocating the nomination of Senator Taft, even though their fathers quarreled politically 30 years ago. Mrs. Longworth, who seldom allows herself to be interviewed, did so yesterday, opposing "intervention in Europe with troops, battleships, or in any warlike way."

Mrs. Frank Gannett wears one of the red, white, and blue rosettes sold for the "Friends of France," but insists on letting her husband answer all the questions on foreign affairs.

Mrs. Longworth's close friend, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, daughter of the once famous old "Boss" Mark Hanna, is a co-manager of the Dewey campaign.

Much of the preliminary convention work has been done by women. Under the guidance of Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee and official Convention Hostess, an elaborate program of welcome and entertainment has been planned for feminine guests from all parts of the country. The entertainment program was officially launched with a huge luncheon at the Academy of Music, where General Grant was nominated for the Presidency in 1872. A dinner to the women delegates and alternates is scheduled for Tuesday night.

Women In Important Posts

Mrs. Scranton's committee has provided hostesses in each hotel, a motor corps of 200 automobiles, and has arranged "open house" in numerous of the City's clubs and in historic homes in Fairmount Park.

Members of important convention committees include Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons, mother of Governor Vanderbilt of Rhode Island; Mrs. Bertha Baur, Chicago lawyer; Mrs. Chris Carlson, who started in politics as a door bell pusher in her home town of Blue Earth, Minn.; Mrs. Grace Reynolds, former State Treasurer in Indiana; Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, former Member of Congress, and Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Brown, Ohio State Committee Woman and early Taft backer.

Census Recount

CLEVELAND, Tenn. (AP)—Uncle Sam can't bumfoozle Cleveland's Aldermen.

Rejecting the Government's census count, they directed Mayor J. Y. Elliott to make an independent tabulation. It exceeded the 9,619 reported by Federal enumerators so Cleveland is going to demand a recount.

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Convention Chaplain's Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 24

An appeal to all men and nations to turn from the "futility of mere human counsel" and place utter dependence upon the prayer of "divine truth and righteousness" marked the invocation delivered by the Rev. Albert Joseph McCartney, Pastor of the First Covenant-Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., at the opening session of the Republican National Convention today.

"May this office of religion be no empty concession to established custom, but may it articulate our sense of utter dependence upon a higher counsel and a more commanding leadership than man has himself to offer," Dr. McCartney prayed.

"Once in an hour of national peril the prophet Isaiah rallied his bewildered countrymen with a tremendous declaration of faith. Said he, 'When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him.' That declaration is one we need to hear today and about that standard the freemen of the earth must gather. It is a time for us to 'return unto the Lord, for he will have mercy upon us, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.' So let us look to him in prayer:

"Almighty God, Father of all mankind, we turn with fervent prayer to Thee, for in Thy hands rests the governance of men and the destinies of nations. We recognize the futility of mere human counsel unless it be inspired by divine truth and righteousness. With chastened hearts we confess our national sins—sins of intemperate speech and printed page, sins of patriotic pride and party prejudice, sins of commercial greed and social irresponsibility.

"Against the background of the world's suffering we realize afresh our blessings. Forbid that in seeking to preserve our liberties we should ever be tempted to surrender them and the last state of our national house become worse than the first.

"If it be Thy holy will, spare our people from the scourge of war, drive back the clouds that cast their dark shadows across the ways of peace, magnify in our hearts and in the hearts of men everywhere the fact of our common brotherhood. Make us willing to share the rich treasures of the earth in such a manner that the cause of envy, anger, and hatred may be removed. Command in the popular mind a new day of justice, fair play, and good will amongst the peoples of this earth."

Southern States Study School Aids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—County school superintendents of the southern States discussed with leading educators of the South outstanding administrative problems, at their annual conference here.

School officials here face the problem of not only the education of the children of residents, but also that of the thousands of pupils from the ranks of the winter tourists, and the school expenses to be met from the allotted taxation.

Two outstanding problems are the transportation of pupils to school, and the continuity of service (tenure) for teachers.

Their recommendations embraced the public ownership of busses and improved technical and professional personnel, the drivers to be state trained, that busses be steel built, of uniform size and type and that sufficient funds be allotted for their upkeep, and that the co-operation of all highway departments, enforcement officers, health officials and safety councils be sought in order to provide greater safety in pupil transportation.

States represented in the conference were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Oklahoma.

Illinois Democrats Back Third Term

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24 (AP)—the Democratic state convention on June 22 "demanded" a third term for President Roosevelt and called upon the Illinois delegation to cast its 58 votes for him at the party's national conclave.

The delegates also adapted another resolution—read by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago—indorsing United States Senator Scott W. Lucas as the State's favorite son" choice for the vice-presidential nomination.

The international affairs plank in the convention platform approved the Administration's foreign policy and asserted:

"We do not favor our nation engaging in any war, except a war of defense, or to maintain our traditional Monroe Doctrine or to protect our national honor."

The convention chose 32 delegates-at-large.

Bankhead Backed For Second Place

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Representative Andrew L. Somers (D) of New York announced June 22 that 33 House Democrats from 21 states had organized a campaign to have Speaker William Bankhead of Alabama nominated for Vice-President at their party convention in Chicago next month.

"Following the enthusiastic reception given announcement of his selection as keynoter, a group of his friends met to further his candidacy for Vice-President," Mr. Somers said.

The group arranged to establish headquarters in Washington, Mr. Somers said, adding that "plans were formulated for activities in the convention which we hope will lead to him having a place on the national ticket."

It was learned that Mr. Bankhead had given his consent to the movement.

Roosevelt Takes Nap In Convention City

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 24

President Roosevelt spent 35 minutes in Philadelphia, the Republican Convention City, today, on his special train en route from Hyde Park back to Washington.

Railroad employees said the President apparently remained asleep.

Youth Voices Its Stand In Defense of Democracy

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 22—The Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia devoted the morning session of its last day of regular discussions to the young people. One of them, Gilbert C. Halsted 3d of the University of Virginia, spoke on "The Reactions of a Vrey Ordinary Brain to the European Situation."

He said, "This Nation of ours is no longer neutral. It is non-belligerent. I am glad, but this is not enough. The promise of planes, guns, munitions, and even credits to Great Britain is too little. We have the planes and pilots which are so desperately needed by Great Britain and our Navy is prepared to fight. The people of Britain need our active support and we should give it.

"I should rather be slain fighting for the preservation of a decent way of living and for democracy than to live in a world blinded intellectually and morally by the hot poker of totalitarianism. If democracy is worth anything, it is worth fighting for, not once, not twice, but forever. Today is, in my mind, that great 'forever.'"

Another young man, a recent graduate of West Point, Lieut. Lawrence Legere, spoke of "An Immediate Cause for America."

Sarnoff Among Speakers

"What the people of the United States need," he said, "is a fiery injection of what has been referred to colloquially as 'oomph.' We have all been taking a free ride on the wagon of democracy too long—the time has come for us to climb out and push for a while.

"The people of America must cease looking around for something to take and must understand and adopt the spirit of giving. Patriotism of the highest order must be removed from the joke book and reinstituted as an ideal to which the noblest of us can pay homage."

Miss Susie Ingalls of Bryn Mawr College, in a talk on "America's Future Economic Role," drew a dark picture. She thinks America will find itself at a great disadvantage whether the Nazis or the British win. She doesn't think America could be of any help to England and would only endanger its own safety in trying to help.

Last night David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, portrayed the fascinating power of radio and said, "our broadcasting services, and our national and international communication facilities, constitute the nerve system of our democracy. In these dark days we can only resolve that they shall ably serve and sustain our hope and courage, and increase our wisdom and understanding."

Faith in Allies

Dr. Max Lerner of Williams College also spoke in favor of an active defense of democracy.

This afternoon Louis Fischer also spoke on the defense of democracy.

Among other things he said, "I think the British and French Empires are still stronger than Germany and Italy. The European democracies have been asleep. Now Britain is awake. It is not too late for the Allies to win. I believe that if the Allies hold out four months longer, until next October, they could beat the Fascists. Germany and Italy fear a long war because their resources are limited."

Corridor to Join Highland To Sea Designed in Park Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Acquisition by the United States Government of the "Queets Corridor" and a strip of Pacific Ocean beach as an addition to the Olympic National Park is well under way. Machinery for appraisal and purchase is located in special headquarters of the Department of the Interior in this City. The proposed addition will include the 50,000 acres which the President is allowed to add as a completion of the Park, making it the third largest National Park in the United States.

The proposed addition would include a strip, two miles wide, along both sides of the Queets River, extending in a corridor to the Ocean from the Park. It would then follow the shore in a strip approximately a mile wide for 50 miles to the upper end of Lake Ozette, not far from extreme Cape Flattery "corner" of the map.

Authorities say that this will give the people of the Nation something uncommon in national parks, providing a roadway from snow mountain and glacier beauty through a primitive "rain forest," and including a beach strip of unspoiled grandeur, in a continuous plan.

Those Opposed

Opinion throughout the State, but especially on the Olympic Peninsula, is sharply aligned for and against the acquisition of more territory by the National Parks. The disputed "Queets Corridor" crosses the western part of the Peninsula about half way between the "Strait" and the "Harbor."

The Port Angeles Evening News, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, takes a favorable view of such a recreational development; while the Aberdeen World, at Grays Harbor, supports the opposition.

Such a development is expected to give an impetus to travel that will balance any commercial losses. It is regarded an opportunity for the State to have built for it an ocean highway comparable in scenic grandeur with the Oregon Coast Highway.

The chief argument against it is based on a general objection to increased acquisition of lands for National Park purposes. Objection is brought by settlers in the disputed territory, who feel that injustice is being done by the Government in forcing them to sell lands they have carved out of the wilderness through years of hardship. The same Government which gave them title to their lands as a price of developing them, now, as they see it, is forcing them to give up their lands at a market price which can never compensate for their attachment to their homes.

Question of Oil

The number of families is not large, the Government office reporting only 16 in the narrow Queets Valley. Some of these are reported as grateful to be able to sell their places in the forest. Some have already sold, including the owner of the well-known Kelley's Ranch which, however, will still operate as a concession. One of the older settlers has been allowed to stay in his home; and the same privilege is available to others who ask for it, according to advices from Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes.

What has become the biggest objection to the additional Park development is based on the claim that much of the property being acquired is oil land. One group of men in the State claim that the land is rich in oil and capable of a development equal to that of California oil fields. With the taking over of these properties by the Parks, they see a source of wealth taken out of production and "forever locked up."

The Government declares its willingness to allow for a "speculative value," or to allow the right of development where oil is known to exist in quantity. Local oil men note that they are wary of these rights once the land is in Park control.

The land is being acquired through a Public Works Administration allocation of $1,750,000, of which $1,300,000 is available for land acquisition and the remainder for improvements.

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U. S.-Argentina Plane Service Starts July 1

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Pan American Airways has announced the inauguration next month of daily plane service to Argentina and weekly schedules over 8,000 miles of the South Pacific to Australaisia.

The new passenger, mail and express service to Argentina, South America's most distant republic, will begin July 1 and is the first step, the company said, in a program intended to bring the 21 Pan-American republics more closely together in line with President Roosevelt's plans to bulwark the economic as well as military defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Likewise, Pan American said, the new Pacific route terminating in New Zealand had been cited by the Civil Aeronautics Authority as important to the national defense.

By September 1, the company said, the United States would have more route mileage in service in South America than all of Europe's subsidized airlines combined, and the Pan-American republics would be closer together in transport time than this country's 48 States now are by rail.

Highspots of the July 1 program include, besides the daily service between the United States and Argentina:

1. Launching of the world's first "stratosphere schedules" for high-altitude, high speed "express" service, to operate nonstop between North and South America, closing the gap between the continents to six flying hours—from Miami to Barranquilla, Colombia.

2. Operation of four schedules around the entire Carribbean area, with a fifth schedule through Central America and across the north coast of South America.

The South Pacific service between San Francisco and Los Angeles and Auckland, New Zealand, with stops at Honolulu, Canton Island and Noumea, will begin July 12. Only mail will be carried on the initial schedules, with the service expected to be opened for passenger and commercial express a month later.

Four and a half-day service is anticipated between the terminals. Steamer service now available from the west coast once a month requires 17 days to New Zealand.

Alaska Line Opens

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24 (AP)—Passenger travel between the United States and Alaska becomes a matter of hours instead of days today with the opening of the first regularly-scheduled airline to America's northernmost Territory, once served only by dog teams and slow ships.

Pan America Airways' "Alaska Clipper," a 34-passenger four-engined (Sikorsky) flying boat, was booked heavily with notables for its initial official flight to Juneau, Alaska's capital.

Many From Europe Land at New York

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Three American ships, including the liner Washington, and the armed British liner Britannic, reached the Port of New York yesterday with 2,550-odd passengers, most of whom were seeking safety away from Europe's war.

The Washington brought 1,786 passengers, mostly Americans, after a thrill-packed voyage topped by a German submarine's order to abandon ship 180 miles off the coast of Spain. Of the total aboard, 700 were children. There were also 47 dogs, 10 cats, 25 automobiles and 4,000 pieces of luggage.

Aboard the Britannic were 768 passengers, including 400 refugees from Central Europe, 100 British children, and nearly 100 British seamen to man freighters brought here by England.

Two American Export Lines freighters, the Exhibitor and the Express, also arrived, each with a handful of passengers taken on at Mediterranean ports. In addition, the same line's Excello got back after a 19-day trip to nowhere. She left here on June 2nd, but was recalled when Italy entered the war.

South Carolina Opens New Memorial Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMTER, S. C.—What engineers are agreed is one of the most attractive and modern structures of its kind in the State, the John Bossard Britton Memorial Bridge, spanning the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad at the foot of South Main Street, this city, and costing $180,000, was dedicated to the late Senator J. B. Britton and thrown open to traffic following exercises featured by an address by Roach Stewart of Lancaster, a former State Senator and close friend of Senator Britton.

The overpass eliminates a dangerous and rough grade crossing and further speeds travel on highway No. 15.

Miners Turn to Shears As Gold 'Grows' on Moss

WEAVERVILLE Calif., June 24 (AP)—Gold miners along the Trinity River have traded their picks and shovels for shears, temporarily, and are out gathering moss.

"Mossing" is a little-known operation resorted to each spring to recover gold from earth washed down by winter storms. The miners gather the moss from rocks and brush along stream-banks, burn it and wash the ashes carefully to extract the fine flour gold.

'Ad' Women Active at Convention

Four Leaders at A. F. A.'s Chicago Meeting

(1) Miss Helen Vance, Vice-Chairman of the Convention Committee. (2) Mrs. Prudence Allured, President of the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago. (3) Miss Mae McCain, Vice-Chairman of the Convention Entertainment Committee. (4) Miss Aubyn Chinn, Chairman of Council on Women's Advertising Clubs. All are from Chicago.

Self-Reliance and Discipline Urged on U. S. Advertisers

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—Self-reliance and self-discipline, two fundamentals of the "American way of living," must be practiced by the advertising business as by the nation if each is to continue to progress, the "keynoter" of the Advertising Federation of America convention, Mason Britton, told his colleagues as they opened their annual meeting today.

"It has never been more important than now to believe in self-reliance," said Mr. Britton, who is chairman of McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. "This is true of us as citizens in relation to our government. It is equally true of us as business men in relation to business problems."

As for the specific need of advertising today, it is to become more serious and simple in its appeal to the public, Mr. Britton held. He took advertising to task for trying to entertain the consumer when the consumer is appealing for facts.

"Buying for the American home is the biggest job there is," said Mr. Britton, "and it is terribly serious business. Let's look at the advertising we create more through the eyes of the purchasing agent. Let us quit trying to kid the purchasing agent.

Description of Value

"Let's quit being so flowery and clever. Let's remember that the simple function of advertising is to explain the value and unselfishness of goods in relation to the business of living.

Let us lay hold again of some of those ideals that are in this business of advertising. We will not sacrifice volume. We will sell more goods, not less—because we will be spending the money put in our charge to tell people what they really want to know."

From a woman educator representing the customers the advertising convention heard the buyer's side of the story. Dr. Alice Keliher, Director of the Commission on Human Relations of the Progressive Education Association, and New York University teacher, spoke in behalf of the great army of women purchasers.

"What do we want of advertising?" asked Dr. Keliher. "We want honesty and we want to be rated like intelligent human beings. We, like most of you, react against the charlatanism in some advertising and we would like to help you get rid of it. You know as well as we that the ostracism theme played up in so much of the poorer advertising is a subtle attack on the security of the people."

Consumer Also Blamed

But Dr. Keliher did not stop with an appeal to advertisers. She turned the searchlight on the consumer, and pointed out that the consumer has part of the blame for undesirable advertising. Some of them must buy in response to tawdry appeals, or such advertising would not be used. Her own profession, education, she held, must do its part to develop discrimination among consumers. And consumers must get behind good advertising and applaud it.

"Let us be aroused to action over the things we do like," Dr. Keliher pleaded.

Women's increasing importance as executives in the advertising business was given national recognition when the annual Josephine Snapp Award was bestowed upon Mrs. Zola Vincent of New York, who helped the manufacturing grocers of the United States tell their story to the public last year.

The trophy, a silver vase, was presented to Mrs. Vincent before the convention by Mr. Britton, Chairman of the Federation, assisted by Miss Helen Vance, retiring President of the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago and Vice-Chairman of the convention committee.

Writing an original program, "Parade of Progress," for the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America and directing and staging the program with the help of 200,000 grocers was the achievement for which Mrs. Vincent received her citation. The trophy winner formerly was in business as partner in an advertising agency in Portland, Ore., and is now assistant to the President of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers, as well as director of consumer relations.

Honorable Mention for Three

Women in three different lines of advertising work received honorable mention in this year's competition. They are: Barbara Daly Anderson, who directs the Consumer Service Bureau of Parents' Magazine; Donna Newell Ames who is advertising manager for a Seattle department store, the Bon Marche; and Gussie O. Jones, advertising manager for a public utility, the Atlanta, Ga., Gas and Light Company.

Because hundreds of advertising women attend this annual professional meeting, either as speakers, delegates, or visitors, the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago has arranged a program of entertainment especially for them. The penthouse of the Hotel Sherman has been fitted out as a meeting place for the "ad girls" and called "Addie's Attic." Shop talk sessions are being held. The first of them yesterday was led by Miss Aubyn Chinn, director of the public relations program of a large Chicago dairy and Vice-President of the Advertising Federation of America.

Among others in the Chicago group who are helping to run the convention are Miss Mercedes Hurst, in the advertising department of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Miss Mae McCain, who directs her own agency; and Mrs. Prudence Allured, President of a trade publication, The Manufacturing Confectioner, and head of the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago.

Williams Student Stars at Air Meet

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., June 24 (AP)—University of Michigan flyers won the team title in the National Intercollegiate Air Meet, but Bill Watson, Williams College pilot, was the star of the show.

Mr. Watson registered 25 points single-handedly to place his school in second place, just one point behind the Michiganders. The University of Detroit was third with 24 points.

The feature event was the "bomb-dropping" contest. The pilots took aloft flour-sack projectiles in an attempt to hit a mark on the ground. It was won by Earl Rottmayer, of Michigan, with Mr. Watson second and Dean Triplett, of Akron, third.

'Silver Lining' Forecast For Future 'Tin Cans'

DENVER, June 24 (AP)—A silver lining for every "tin" can in the country if the war shuts off America's present tin sources is seen by J. P. Gill of Pittsubrgh, President of the American Society for Metals.

The additional cost of plating containers on the inside with silver instead of tin might add a few cents to the price of a can of beans, he explained, but "what of it? We can get along without tin, but not without cans." The Netherlands East Indies are a major source of tin used in the United States.

Enrollment In R. O. T. C. Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The number of students taking military training in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at United States colleges, academies, and high schools has increased 20 per cent in the last two years, and totaled 186,750 men in the academic year just ended, according to a study of the current status of military training in American schools made by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

Less than one out of twelve universities and colleges in the United States offer military training—136 out of approximately 1,700 schools of college grade. Yet, 116,309 students at these schools received senior R. O. T. C. instruction during the year 1939-40. The great majority were taking the basic two-year course; however, during the present month of June, 9,099 men are graduating from the four-year training course, qualifying them for Reserve Officer commissions.

When the United States entered the World War, our reserve of officers numbered only 2,900; it now numbers over 103,000, thanks largely to R. O. T. C. student military training, the study finds.

Texas College Leads

Largest senior R. O. T. C. unit is at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where the cadet corps numbers 5,701 men; Ohio State University has the second largest senior unit, with 4,395 cadets enrolled, and the University of Illinois has the third largest corps with 3,988 men on the military roster.

Meanwhile, at 138 public or private secondary schools and 42 military academies, 70,441 youths received junior R. O. T. C. training under United States Army officers during the school year just ending. Of these, 126 were public high schools; the remainder were private high schools and prep schools, both civilian and military, but all with junior R. O. T. C. military units.

The annual cost of the R. O. T. C. runs about $11,500,000—a minor item in our gigantic defense budget, the study points out. Of this, $5,000,000 goes for uniforms, equipment, and general expense of operation, and $6,500,000 for salaries of the Army officers and noncoms detailed as instructors.

University and college R. O. T. C. men who elect to take the advanced course—third and fourth years—receive about $175 in pay from the Government during their two years of study, plus free transportation to and from a six weeks' training camp, plus all expenses while at the camp. Each also receives an officer's uniform upon satisfactory completion of the course, when he is eligible for a commission in the Officers' Reserve.

Only about one student out of six in the basic two-year course elects to continue in the advanced course, the study finds.

Target of Criticism

The R. O. T. C. is the favorite target and rallying ground for campus Communists, Socialists, and all radical groups; it has also had to take much punishment from many well-intentioned peace organizations, the study points out. However, when war clouds threaten, the nucleus of trained leaders, built up and available for an emergency citizens' army, is found to be one of the few streaks of silver lining observable in looming war clouds, the survey states.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps was first provided for in the National Defense Act of 1916; was actually gotten under way on its present basis by an amendment passed in 1920. In spite of many alarms during peace years by radical organizations and peace groups, which declared that the R. O. T. C. was likely to militarize the youth of the United States, it has continued to operate in less than 10 per cent of our schools of college grade and in a far smaller percentage of public high schools, and has turned out an excellent grade of trained men; the R. O. T. C. now bids fair to receive, in the present emergency, some credit and recognition for its part in providing for one vital phase of a democracy's defense, the report concludes.

Sexauer Heads Co-op

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn was re-elected President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association at a meeting of the League's board of directors here June 21.

★
SUMMER SERVICE TO YARMOUTH
Nova Scotia
4 ROUND TRIPS WEEKLY
• Leave Boston Sun., Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 5 P.M.(D.S.T.) from Central Wharf (except Monday from India Wharf).
One-way fare, $9. To Halifax, $16.50 (by steamer and rail). Rail connections at dock for Digby, Halifax, Annapolis Valley, and other Nova Scotia points. *American ships sailing through American waters.*
24 Providence St. (STATLER OFFICE BLDG.), Tel. HANcock 5810; 50 Franklin St., LIBerty 5586; India Wharf, HANcock 1700; or SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Popular Theories on Heredity Thrown Out by Psychologist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Striking at what he calls "the most damaging of the superstitions," Dr. Knight Dunlap, Professor of Psychology on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, says that one of the major duties of psychologists is "to explain in detail the complete lack of scientific foundation for the popular theories about heredity, which, unfortunately, are still endorsed by some textbooks."

Dr. Dunlap, for 30 years Professor of Psychology at Johns Hopkins before coming to the campus here in 1936, is, himself, the author of a number of college texts and other books on psychology.

Describing some of the myths and nostrums which "skulk in the pages of supposedly scientific books on psychology," Dr. Dunlap said that "the Kallikak phantasy has been laughed out of psychology, along with the even more appalling legends of the Nams and the Jukes; but the theories involved in them still linger in popular superstitions, indorsed by many writers, along with other popular beliefs about heredity, and do definite damage to young persons who take the theories seriously."

Family Chart at Fault

He described the damaging results of fear, in the minds of young men and women, deluded by the thought that they are victims of some imaginary hereditary ailment. Dr. Dunlap cited the case of a young woman who had brought to him an elaborately drawn family tree, around which she had built her fears that she had innerited a mental disorder. Her fears subsided, however, when it was pointed out that the branch of the family tree on which she had hung most of her theories came through an aunt by marriage, and that no one has ever believed that ailments could be inherited that way.

Speaking in language shorn of laboratory terminology, Dr. Dunlap bluntly declared, "For a person who discerns an occasional nut or two on his family tree, the chances that he will have a nut for a child are, so far as is now known, no greater than for the persons who don't happen to find any nuts on their trees."

The tendency today is for psychologists to revise their books along less arbitrary lines, to discard conclusions of which they were "positive" only a few years ago, and even to admit that they "know nothing, as yet, about the modes or details of inheritance of important traits," Dr. Dunlap pointed out.

Hasty Inferences Drawn

"Hasty inferences from traits of fruit flies and potatoes to human traits," he said, "have not been useful. Scare data which has been assembled to prove the fatal heredity of mental diseases and of feeble-mindedness has been gathered by the too-familiar method of selecting the data which agrees with one's theory, while ignoring cases which would not support it.

"Some of the data which impresses the public most was gathered by untrained persons, who were not able to tell whether an individual is feeble-minded or not." To substantiate what he said, Dr. Dunlap cited other leading authorities on psychology, and recent findings by Dr. Abraham Myerson, eminent Boston psychologist.

To further illustrate fallacious beliefs about heredity, Dr. Dunlap cited superstitions that have been built up around the eye-color doctrine that there are two classes of eyes, often called blue and brown, and that it is not lawful, in the Mendelian sense, for the child of two blue-eyed parents to have brown eyes. The eye-color superstition is of origin somewhat less ancient than some of the other fallacious theories about heredity, and only recently has it begun to be eliminated from textbooks.

"Actual study of eyes shows at once that eye color in a mixed population such as that of the United States or European countries is not an 'all-or-none' matter," says Dr. Dunlap, "but the colorations of the iris are mosaic patterns involving usually more than two colors. The brown-eyed child who is worried about his parentage can resolve his doubts by examining the eyes of his putative parents with a good reading glass in good daylight. Eyes are mixed so generally that the chances that the brown-eyed child will not find some brown areas in the eyes of his parents are so small as to be negligible."

Popular Doctrine Exploded

Speaking of certain defects which are supposed to "run in the family," Dr. Dunlap said that he had found many of those he had studied as "no more significant than the cases of vegetarianism, poverty, Republicanism or Presbyterianism, which also 'run in families.'" He cited specifically a popular but erroneous belief that common forms of deafness are congenital.

"The real problem of heredity," says Dr. Dunlap, "is not done away with, however, but is revealed as so complex that its principles have little in common with the popular doctrines handed down from the past."

Summarizing his conclusions, the University of California psychologist declared: "I must insist that at the present time one of the major duties of psychologists, in the service of society, is to combat the popular superstitions about human heredity to point out that we know nothing, as yet, about the modes or details of inheritance of important traits, and that it is our duty, further, to explain in detail the complete lack of scientific foundation for the popular theories, which, unfortunately are still indorsed by some textbooks. In this way, we can assist the prophylaxis against the most damaging of the superstitions."

New Housing Group To Aid Government

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—The National Association of Housing Officials has announced appointment of a special committee to advise local public agencies and the Federal Government on emergency housing connected with war defense plans.

The Defense Housing Committee was set up, the Association said, in the belief that the low-cost housing program would have to be fitted into the building of accommodations for expanded war defense industry towns and Army and Navy Post communities.

The Association said President Roosevelt already had approved United States Housing Authority loans of $1,305,000 to the Montgomery, Ala., Housing Authority and $643,000 to Pensacola, Fla., for dwelling units at Army and Navy air stations.

Named Chairman of the Committee was C. F. Palmer, Chairman of the Atlanta Housing Authority and President of the Association.

Made in a jiffy!
Delicious!
Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

486 ABANDONED FARMS*
suitable for Summer or Permanent Homes
FOR RENT . . . . . OR SALE

In the valleys and mountains of cool, beautiful western Massachusetts. Not all of these farms are actually abandoned. Some of them are occupied; the land is no longer used for farming, but would be excellent for "gentleman" farming, for gardens, and summer and winter recreations.

These places are near village stores; fifteen minutes to an hour from shopping and cultural centers; two to three hours from Boston, three to four from New York City.

Serene, quiet retreats that look on the purple mountains, the lush country-side and the silver-green Connecticut River.

Come and inspect these farms while you vacation at one of our many attractive hotels this summer. May we send you further information about these homes and wouldn't you like a new, decorative map of this region, drawn in the Currier & Ives manner?

Pioneer Valley
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
All with houses, many with trout brooks that can be made into swimming pools

Britain 'Grieved' as French Bow

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, expressing Great Britain's "grief and amazement" at France's acceptance of German armistice terms, appealed yesterday to all Frenchmen, wherever they may be, to aid the British fight against Germany as the only hope of France's eventual restoration to liberty.

Declaring the British Government felt that a free, independent and constitutional French Government could not have submitted to the German armistice, Mr. Churchill appealed to Frenchmen over the heads of the Government of Marshal Henri Pétain "to aid to the utmost of their strength the forces of liberation, which are enormous, and which faithfully and resolutely used, will assuredly prevail."

"Only Hope for France"

Despite the action of the Bordeaux Government, he said, a victorious Britain will "cherish the cause of the French people," and pointed out to them that a British victory was "the only possible hope for the restoration of France and the freedom of its people."

The British Prime Minister's statement, as read over the British Broadcasting Company's facilities, follows:

"His Majesty's Government have heard with grief and amazement that the terms dictated by the Germans have been accepted by the French Government at Bordeaux.

"They (the British Government) cannot feel that such or similar terms could have been submitted to by any French Government which possessed freedom, independence, and constitutional authority.

End to French Empire

"Such terms, if accepted by all Frenchmen, would place not only France, but the French Empire, entirely at the mercy and in the power of the German and Italian dictators.

"Not only would the French people be held down and forced to work against their allies; not only would the soil of France be used with the approval of the Bordeaux Government as the means of attacking their Allies, but the whole resources of the French Empire and the French Navy would speedily pass into the hands of the adversary for the fulfillment of his purpose.

"His Majesty's Government firmly believe that whatever happens, they will be able to carry on the war wherever it may be; on the seas, in the air and upon land; to a successful conclusion.

Promise to French

"When Great Britain is victorious, she will, in spite of the action of the Bordeaux Government, cherish the cause of the French people, and a British victory is the only possible hope for the restoration of France and the freedom of its people.

"Brave men from other countries, overrun by Nazi invasion, are steadfastly fighting in the ranks of freedom.

"Accordingly, His Majesty's Government calls upon all Frenchmen outside the power of the enemy to aid them in their task, and thereby render its accomplishment more sure and more swift.

"They appeal to all Frenchmen wherever they may be to aid to the utmost of their strength the forces of liberation, which are enormous and which, faithfully and resolutely used, will assuredly prevail."

By a Staff Artist

Maj.-Gen. Charles de Gaulle
French officer in England seeking to organize further French resistance.

Pétain Replies

BORDEAUX, June 24 (AP)—France, through its premier, Marshal Henri Pétain, hotly replied tonight to British criticisms of the peace.

The marshal said the French had received in a "saddened stupor" British Prime Minister Churchill's statements expressing "grief and amazement" at France's acceptance of German terms.

Mr. Churchill "is the best judge of the interests of his own country," but "not the best judge of ours," said Marshal Pétain.

Mr. Churchill, the Marshal added, "must learn that France has husbanded neither its blood, not its efforts. She knows she merits the respect of the world and it is through herself first of all that France expects to be reborn."

In declaring that Mr. Churchill is not the best judge of French interests, Marshal Pétain added:

"Even less can he judge French honor."

The Marshal put this query:

"Does Mr. Churchill believe that the French refuse to all of France the love and faith which they have given to the smallest parcel of their farmland?

"They are looking their present and their future squarely in the face.

"For the present they are certain to show greater grandeur in avowing their defeat than in opposing vain and illusory projects. For the future they know their destiny is in their courage and their perseverance."

De Gaulle Active

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Although Britain is giving the fullest support to Major Gen. Charles de Gaulle in his effort to organize further French resistance, it is also maintaining diplomatic relations with the French Government in Bordeaux and with the French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, who remains in London.

The same sources, however, said that Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Ambassador to France, had left aboard a British warship since "the overrunning of France by the Germans had put his person in danger."

General de Gaulle's headquarters reported today it was receiving a constant stream of Frenchmen from all walks of life and there was a flood of telephone calls and cable messages backing his stand.

The French Embassy declined to comment on his status.

Last Saturday night he broadcast an appeal to all Frenchmen to keep up the struggle against Germany, and yesterday he announced his new committee, with jurisdiction over all French citizens in Great Britain and the nearest thing in existence to a "refugee government."

The French Government at Bordeaux removed him from the Cabinet, dismissed him from the Army and made him liable to court martial as an example to other officers who share his feelings.

General de Gaulle, adhering to his course, declared:

"The armistice accepted by the Government in Bordeaux delivers to our enemy our arms, our airplanes, our gold, our future.

"This capitulation has enslaved France completely and placed the Government of Bordeaux under the immediate and direct dependence of the Germans and Italians.

"An independent government no longer exists on French territorial soil, capable of safeguarding the interests of France and of the French people. . . . Our political institutions are not in a state to function by their own will."

On May 25, Gen. Maxime Weygand, when he took over the already-punctured French defenses and started firing generals right and left, remembered the young officer who had scoffed at the war college's faith in the Maginot Line and argued for tanks and armored cars and planes. De Gaulle was elevated to Major General. Later he went to England, ostensibly to confer on military matters.

The King's Spokesman in Canada

Wide World

The Earl of Athlone Ready to Assume Tasks

The Earl was appointed to be Governor General of Canada as the successor to the late Lord Tweedsmuir. With the Earl in the photograph, taken just before they left Halifax by train for Ottawa, are the Countess of Athlone and the Honorable Ariel Baird, Lady-in-Waiting to the Countess.

Nazis Impose Severe Terms Upon France

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The following is a summary of the French-German armistice as issued last night by the British Ministry of Information:

Article I

Armistice: Immediate cessation of hostilities. French troops already surrounded to lay down arms.

Article II

Occupation: For security of German interests, territory north and west of the following line to be occupied: Geneva-Dole, Chalon-sur-Sâone, Paray-le-Monial, Moulins, Bourges, Vierzon, then to 20 kilometers east of Tours, then south parallel to Angoulême railway to Mont de Marsan and St. Jean-Pied-de-Port.

The areas not yet occupied in this territory to be occupied immediately on conclusion of the present convention.

Article III

Administration: In occupied area Germany to have all rights of occupying power excluding local administration; the French Government to afford all necessary facilities. Germany will reduce to a minimum occupation of western coast after cessation of hostilities with Great Britain.

French Government to be free to choose for itself the seat of government in nonoccupied territory or even to transfer it to Paris if desired. In the latter event Germany will allow the necessary facilities for administration from Paris of both occupied and unoccupied territory.

Article IV

Demobilization: French naval, military, and air forces are to be demobilized and disarmed within a period to be decided, with the exception of troops necessary for maintaining order. Size and armament of the latter are to be decided by Germany and Italy respectively. French armed forces in occupied territory are to be brought back into unoccupied territory and demobilized.

These troops will previously have laid down their arms and material at places where they are at the moment of the armistice.

Article V

Armament: As a guarantee Germany may demand surrender in good condition of all artillery, tanks, antitank weapons, service aircraft, infantry armament, tractors and munitions in territory not to be occupied. Germany will decide the extent of these deliveries.

Article VI

Arms Manufacture: All arms and war material remaining in unoccupied territory which are not left for use of French authorized forces are to be put in store under German or Italian control. Manufacture of new war material in nonoccupied territory is to stop immediately.

Article VII

Fortifications: Land and coast defenses with armaments, etc., in occupied territory are to be handed over in good condition. All plans of fortifications, particulars of mines, barrages, etc., to be handed over.

Article VIII

The Fleet: French fleet except that part left free for safeguard of French interests in the colonial empire shall be collected in ports to be specified, demobilized, and disarmed under German or Italian control.

The German Government solemnly declares that it has no intention of using for its own purposes during the war the French fleet stationed in ports under German control except those units necessary for coast surveillance and minesweeping.

Except for that part (to be determined) of the fleet destined for protection of colonial interests, all ships outside French territorial waters must be recalled to France.

Article IX

Mine secrets: All information about naval mines and defenses to be furnished. Minesweeping to be carried on by the French forces.

Article X

"Passive Ally": The French Government is not to undertake any hostile action with remaining armed forces. Members of French forces are to be prevented from leaving French soil. No material is to be conveyed to Great Britain. No Frenchman is to serve against Germany in the service of other powers.

Article XI

Merchant Marine: No French merchant shipping is to leave harbor. Resumption of commercial traffic is subject to previous authorization of German and Italian Governments. Merchant ships outside France are to be recalled or, if that is not possible, they are to go to neutral ports.

Article XII

Foreign Planes: No French aircraft is to leave the ground. Aerodromes are to be placed under German or Italian control. All foreign aircraft in unoccupied territory are to be handed over to German authorities.

Article XIII

Military Stocks: All establishments and military tools and stocks in occupied territory are to be handed over intact. Ports, permanent fortifications, and naval building yards are to be left in their present state and not destroyed or damaged. The same is to apply to all means of communication, particularly railways, roads, canals, telephones, telegraphs, navigational and coast lighting marks. Material for repairs are to be made available.

Article XIV

Communications: All wireless transmitting stations in French territory are to stop.

Article XV

Italian Trade: The French Government is to facilitate transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy across unoccupied territory.

Article XVI

Repatriation: The French Government is to repatriate the population to occupied territory.

Article XVII

Capital Flight: The French Government is to prevent transfer of valuables and stocks from occupied to nonoccupied territory or abroad.

Article XVIII

Occupation Cost: The cost of maintenance of German occupying troops is to be paid by France.

Article XIX

German Prisoners: All German prisoners of war are to be released. The French Government is to hand over all German subjects indicated by the German Government who are in France or French-overseas territory.

Article XX

French Prisoners: All French prisoners of war in German hands are to remain so until the conclusion of peace.

Article XXI

Safeguards: Provides for safeguard of material handed over.

Article XXII

Co-ordination: The German Armistice Commission will carry out the armistice and will coordinate it with the Franco-Italian armistice.

Article XXIII

Cessation of Hostilities: The armistice will enter into force as soon as the French Government have concluded a similar agreement with the Italian Government.

Cessation of hostilities will occur six hours after the Italian Government notify of its conclusion. The German Government will announce this by wireless.

Article XXIV

Abrogation: The present armistice is valid until conclusion of a peace treaty and can be denounced at any moment if the French Government do not fulfill their obligations.

Britain Bars Exports To French in Europe

By the Associated Press

London, June 24

The British Government today banned the export of all classes of goods to French territories including Corsica.

French Accept German Terms; Fleet to Be Fully Disarmed

BERLIN, June 24 (AP)—France has made a final surrender to victorious Germany, signing in the forest of Compiègne a peace based upon the broad dictate laid down by Reichsführer Hitler.

It was an armistice still conditioned, however, on a second capitulation—to Italy—and today men fought on in a conflict that was a war no longer.

It was an agreement that will bring a real armistice only after the French have made their terms with Premier Mussolini.

Six hours after the notice of this second armistice have been received by the Nazi High Command, the guns will cease to speak.

In the same old railway car in the Compiègne forest where the Kaiser's delegation bowed in defeat to Marshal Ferdinand Foch on Nov. 11, 1918, two ranking Generals at 6:50 p. m., June 22, put pens to the French surrender.

The weary French Delegation took a plane almost immediately for Italy to begin their conversations with Premier Mussolini.

This French surrender at an old and bitterly remembered scene of German defeat—the railway car in the forest—was signed by Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel for Germany and by Gen. Charles Huntzinger for France.

Even during the last hours of the solemn discussion in the shadows of Compiègne forest, the French armies were being pursued by German forces in the field.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper Der Angriff gave an insight into the status which the Nazis believe France must occupy in the "New Europe."

"Compiègne," the paper said, "was the end of an entire order of the economic and sociological system of the French Republic.

"After this war, France will make the first step into a new age which the young authoritarian states of Europe have long since taken. The responsible men of France ought to think about that when they have to present guaranties to a victorious Germany."

Statements by Generals

Just before he signed, General Huntzinger made a brief and reserved statement. He said: "Before I sign this armistice at the order of the French Government I would like to make a personal statement.

"Forced by the fate of arms to give up the fight in which she engaged with both her Allies, France is forced to accept conditions whose severity must be emphasized.

"France expects in the future negotiations that Germany will be imbued with a spirit that will enable both great nations to live at peace in the future.

"I appeal to the soldiers' spirit in the hope that the French will never have cause to regret the step we are now taking."

General Keitel, speaking slowly in a deep voice, replied:

"I acknowledge your declaration that you are signing the armistice at the order of your Government. In answer to the General's personal statement, I can only answer that it is honorable for the victor to honor the vanquished."

Army Role for Noncombatants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Formation of a Noncombatant Corps so that conscientious objectors may join the Army in a nonfighting capacity, is announced by the War Office here. Entry into the Corps is limited to those who have been registered by military tribunals as liable to be called up for service, but for reasons of conscience to be employed only in noncombatant duties. No arms will be issued to the members of the Corps.

The nature of the training and duties, as indicated in Army Council instructions, is that they will receive foot drill without arms, physical training, passive air defense, and antigas instruction, lessons in decontamination and special duties, including cooking and clerical work. Training is to be supervised by officers and noncommissioned officers of the recently formed Pioneer Corps.

Work of the corps is to be on the construction and maintenance of hospitals, barracks, camps, railways, roads, and recreation grounds; the care of baths and laundries; passive air defense; quarrying, timber cutting, filling of trenches; and general duties not involving the handling of "military material of an aggressive nature."

The formation of such a noncombatant Corps is seen here as the necessary complement of the tribunal system for dealing with conscientious objectors, which becomes more necessary now that wider measures of general conscription—of persons and of wealth—are being introduced.

Experience of the tribunals has been that there are many men, especially since the intensification of the war effort, who are anxious to do service that will directly help the nation, but which is genuinely noncombatant.

Nazis Push Forward To New Goals in France

NICE, June 23 (Delayed) (AP)—A force of 200 Italians attempting a landing under cover of naval guns at Menton, France, on the Mediterranean 10 miles northeast of here, were reported today to have been surrounded and captured by the French.

By the Associated Press

Fighting in France continued today pending conclusion of the French-Italian armistice. Italy joined in the land warfare more vigorously; there was much air activity; and Britain took the initiative both in raids on the Reich and in action around the Mediterranean. The summary:

Land action in France: German and Italian armies converged on the rapidly dwindling French forces.

The French armies encircled in Alsace-Lorraine have capitulated after a desperate resistance, according to a Berlin communiqué. In all, approximately 500,000 French soldiers thereby surrendered. Among them, in addition to many other generals, are the commanders-in-chiefs of the Third, Fifth, and Eighth Armies. Only isolated sections of the Maginot Line in lower Alsace and Lorraine and units in the Vosges are still resisting, the communiqué said.

From Chancy, on the Swiss-French frontier, it is reported that the Germans and Italians launched simultaneous offensives against the front and rear of the French Alpine Army. Many French units in the Alps facing the Italian frontier were heading toward Toulon, seeking a way out to North Africa.

German motorized columns had succeeded in forcing a crossing to the east bank of the Rhone south of the Bellegrade Fortress and west of the village of Fragny, which is about eight miles south of the western tip of Switzerland.

Nazis Push On

The German High Command acknowledged some French units still were putting up a stiff fight, but declared that Nazis were pushing on toward Grenoble, about 55 miles south of Lyon, and Chambery, 50 miles east and a little south of Lyon.

Extending their grip on French coast vantage points which could support a drive on the United Kingdom, the Germans moved to the mouth of the Gironde River, a little more than 50 miles northwest of Bordeaux, and claimed La Rochelle and Rochefort.

The fall of St. Nazaire, shipbuilding port at the mouth of the Loire where France constructed some of its mightiest naval and mercantile units, including the Normandie, was announced June 23 by the German High Command. The communiqué did not mention two 35,000-ton battleships, the Jean Bart and the Gascogne, which have been under construction there.

Sentinel Posts

At Bordeaux a sentinel line of posts topped with white flags establishes a safety zone 19 miles north and east of the refugee-jammed port beyond which, Gen. Maxime Weygand announced, Adolf Hitler has promised his armies will not pass.

The French High Command claimed, according to a London dispatch, that Italian attacks in the Alps had been thrown back with "serious losses," Reuters (British news agency) reported from Bordeaux.

Italian Drive Reported

The Italian High Command announced that Premier Mussolini's troops were driving into France from Mont Blanc to the sea "despite strong enemy fortifications in the high mountains and strong enemy resistance, as well as bad weather conditions."

The forts of Briancon, Isere and Tiriere and others were taken, the communique declared.

Air Warfare: Britain, after launching a major raid on military objectives in Berlin, carried through with a heavy bombing of the Krupp armaments works at Essen. Berlin denied any extensive damage, but British fliers reported explosions and fires.

Violent explosions followed direct hits on the Focke-Wulf plant at Bremen, the Air Ministry said.

One salvo of bombs was reported to have "completely wrecked" a train at Furstenau, northwest of Rhein.

The British Air Ministry said that Royal Air Force bombers made a daylight attack June 22 on the German-occupied airdrome at Merville, west of Lille, in France.

The Air Ministry's communiqué said: "It is now established that in the course of the night attacks on this country by enemy aircraft during last week, two enemy bombers were brought down and destroyed by our balloon barrage."

During German raids on militarily important targets on the East Coast of England, attacks were repeated on the armament center at Billingham, where Berlin claims a great number of hits.

Mediterranean and Africa: From bases along the Mediterranean, in Egypt, East Africa, and along the Red Sea, British fighting planes and bombers roared out to continue pounding Italian troops, supply, naval targets.

One plane of the Aden, Red Sea, command was credited with participating in the capture of an Italian submarine.

Other reconnaissance patrols scouted Italian East Africa—Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland—to pick new targets and provide information for thrusts over the frontier.

Heavy bombs were dropped on supply centers in Ethiopia, and at Diredawa, on the railway from Addis Ababa to Jibuti, an Italian airdrome was attacked. One plane on the field was reported splintered nad another damaged.

The Italians struck back in repeated raids on Jibuti in French Somaliland, at Bizerte in French Tunisia, and at British East African centers.

In Alexandria, Egypt, antiaircraft guns of the British and French Fleets helped drive back a squadron of Italian bombers which unsuccessfully attacked this Allied naval base June 22.

Jerusalem reports that antiaircraft guns at Haifa went into action early June 22 against an unidentified plane.

White-robed British Somali Irregulars and fast-striking camel corps patrols have carried Europe's war across the desert frontiers of Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

In Mahon, Minorca, Balearic Islands, the continued flight of French airplanes southward to Africa was observed.

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Italian Terms: Isolation of British

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 24—The immediate object of Italy's armistice terms given to France is to isolate the British forces in the Mediterranean by neutralizing the French colonies.

No secret is made of this basic aim here, though the terms themselves remain secret. While Germany has completed one phase of its war, Italy's test in the Mediterranean has not yet begun in earnest. The armistice, therefore, does not mean peacemaking for Italy, but primarily the continuing of the war.

The situation, in fact, is resolving itself into a race between the Italians and British to gain control of the French colonies.

Italy hopes to pick them like ripe plums by working through the Government of Premier Marshal Henri Pétain. It is watching Britain's scathing attacks on the Bordeaux authorities with great satisfaction. These, it is hopefully said, may anger Frenchmen in the Colonies to a point where they will lay down their arms in accordance with the armistice rather than follow the committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Italian Methods

Italy, by contrast, is lavishing on the French delegates and the Pétain Government all the gallantry of which Italians are masters when wishing to exert themselves.

Marshal Pétain is counted on to make a complete public defense of his Government's actions as soon as arms are actually laid down, thus furnishing the axis with propaganda in the French colonies and neutral Mediterranean capitals with prime ammunition.

The British counteroffensive is meanwhile being watched warily. There are no illusions as to what the British Navy will do with such French naval units as it controls. An actual British expedition to retain control of Tunis, Algeria, French Morocco, however, is a different matter. On land Italian Libya stands in the way, and on sea the British Navy must be brought far from the wartime base in the difficult operation of running the gantlet of Italian air bases. The struggle, therefore, continues on a propaganda basis.

The British claims that the French Generals and political authorities in Syria, Tunis, and Morocco pledged their forces to continue the war are received with great interest and semiofficial skepticism.

Oddly enough, Algeria is missing from the British list; this colony and Tunis are the key to Mediterranean balance of power today.

Meanwhile, Italy is greatly satisfied at the reaffirmation of Soviet-German good relations. This is considered sufficient to keep Turkey out of the war, since short of being attacked, Turkey would join Britain only if Russia supported it.

A new Italy-Yugoslav trade agreement was signed over the week end providing for substantial increases in the sales of grains and meat to Italy.

France Gets Italy's Terms in 20 Minutes

By the Associated Press

Rome, June 24

Italy presented its armistice terms to France in 20 minutes. At 7:30 p. m. today in the seventh century Villa Inchesa, 12 miles outside of Rome, the French delegates headed by Gen. Charles Huntzinger received the terms for transmission to their Government.

In contrast to the negotiations with Germany, the French were elaborately received. They were met by Andrea Geisei de Vagliasco, chief ceremonial officer, and other foreign ministry officials. The Italian plenipotentiaries greeted them with the Fascist salute.

All sat down and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano announced that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of the Army General Staff, would deliver the armistice terms by order of Premier Mussolini.

The Marshal rose and spoke briefly. Then turning to General Mario Roatta, Army Assistant Chief of Staff, he asked him to read the conditions.

The French and Italians met for the second time after the French had conferred with the Bordeaux Government by telephone.

Appeal to French

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The International Federation of Seamen's Unions in a radiocast yesterday appealed to French crews to head for British ports.

"Don't hand over your ships to the Germans," the Federation advised. "Make for British home or Dominion ports."

U-Boat Sinks British Liner

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The British liner Wellington Star, 11,400 tons, has been torpedoed near Cape Finisterre, the British news agency Reuters reported today from Lisbon, Portugal. Seventeen survivors were said to have been landed near Oporto, on the Portuguese coast.

The Indian Government today announced the loss of the 661-ton patrol vessel Pathan of the Royal Indian Navy.

[The German High Command claimed on June 17 that the Wellington Star had been torpedoed by a submarine commanded by Lieut.-Capt. Fraunheim. Place or time of the engagement were not given.]

British Success

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Britons today are acclaiming the feat of their naval and air units which on June 22 badly damaged the 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst off Trondheimfjord.

Seeking to avenge the sinking of the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Glorious which was sunk early this month by the Scharnhorst and her sister ship the Gneisenau, British attackers struck the German vessel with torpedo as well as aerial bombs, the Admiralty announced.

Shortly afterwards the Admiralty announced that a large Italian submarine, attacked with depth charges in the Gulf of Aden, had surrendered to the British trawler Moonstone.

The Communiqué on the Scharnhorst said the battleship was spied by a submarine leaving the fjord.

"The battle cruiser," the communiqué said, "was clearly on passage to a safe port where she could repair the damage sustained when hit by at least one heavy bomb during an attack by the aircraft of the (British) Fleet Air Arm on June 13."

The Scharnhorst was under heavy escort, but the submarine launched a torpedo regardless, and it struck her. The Royal Air Force Coastal Command was notified and torpedo bomber aircraft opened up. The Scharnhorst momentarily escaped, but a destroyer was hit.

Two of the British planes failed to return.

An hour later, said the British Communiqué, despite the escort of destroyers and a guard of at least 50 Messerschmidt fighting planes, the coastal command planes again attacked and scored three direct bomb hits.

"Two struck alongside numbers one and two gun turrets. The other was full on the stern, from which a great quantity of debris rose in the air," the communiqué said.

A communiqué describing the capture of the Italian submarine said the trawler was on patrol in the Gulf of Aden when the periscope of a submerged submarine was sighted. The trawler at once attacked with depth charges. The communiqué added:

"These brought the submarine to the surface. The submarine engaged the trawler with her entire armament, consisting of torpedoes, two 3.9 inch guns, and smaller guns.

"The trawler replied with her four inch gun and a Lewis (machine) gun and scored hits on the submarine with her four inch shells. The submarine subsequently surrendered and was brought into Aden as a prize."

Räder Tours Bases

BERLIN, June 24 (AP)—Grand Admiral Erich Räder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, has completed an inspection of German naval units and naval facilities along the Dutch, Belgian and Northern French coasts "to convince himself of their readiness for action and availability against England," DNB, German official news agency, reported today.

The agency said the inspection tour lasted from June 17 to 21.

Aid for Allies

BAYONNE, N. J., June 24 (AP)—Three British freighters, heavily laden with munitions, slipped out to sea June 22 after three days of feverish loading at the Bayonne Port terminal.

During the stay, crew members and longshoremen worked night and day putting an estimated 7,000 tons of shells, rifles, and gun carriages aboard the Dalcross, Pacific Shipper, and Aracataca.

While Coast Guards, police, and private detectives stood guard, lighters tied up alongside the three vessels for the loading. Crew members did not leave the ship during the entire stay and secrecy surrounded the source of the munitions and the destination of the freighters.

Nazi Wood Fuel To Power Trucks

BERLIN, June 22 (AP)—German authorities, anticipating a shortage of motor fuel when the European war is ended, are making plans to equip all Diesel-motored trucks throughout the Reich so that they can burn wood instead of oil.

Germany, it was explained officially, will have a considerably enlarged demand for motor-powered vehicles, especially in the field of agriculture, once peace is restored.

In order to meet the anticipated situation, a company has been organized under the supervision of Field Marshal Hermann Göring—director of the Reich's economic setup—to provide and distribute wood-burning equipment.

One of the company's tasks will be to establish and stock wood "filling stations."

It was explained that all kinds of wood, especially that used hitherto as firewood, would be utilized in the new program. Scrap wood from various industries also will be used.

The speed and power of motors operated by gas generated from burning wood was said to compare favorably with those driven by gasoline or oil.

Government subsidies to speed up the conversion are being offered in the about of about 1,000 marks (about $400) for Diesel-motored vehicles and 600 marks ($240) for gasoline engines.

Spiritual Stand Factor in Peace

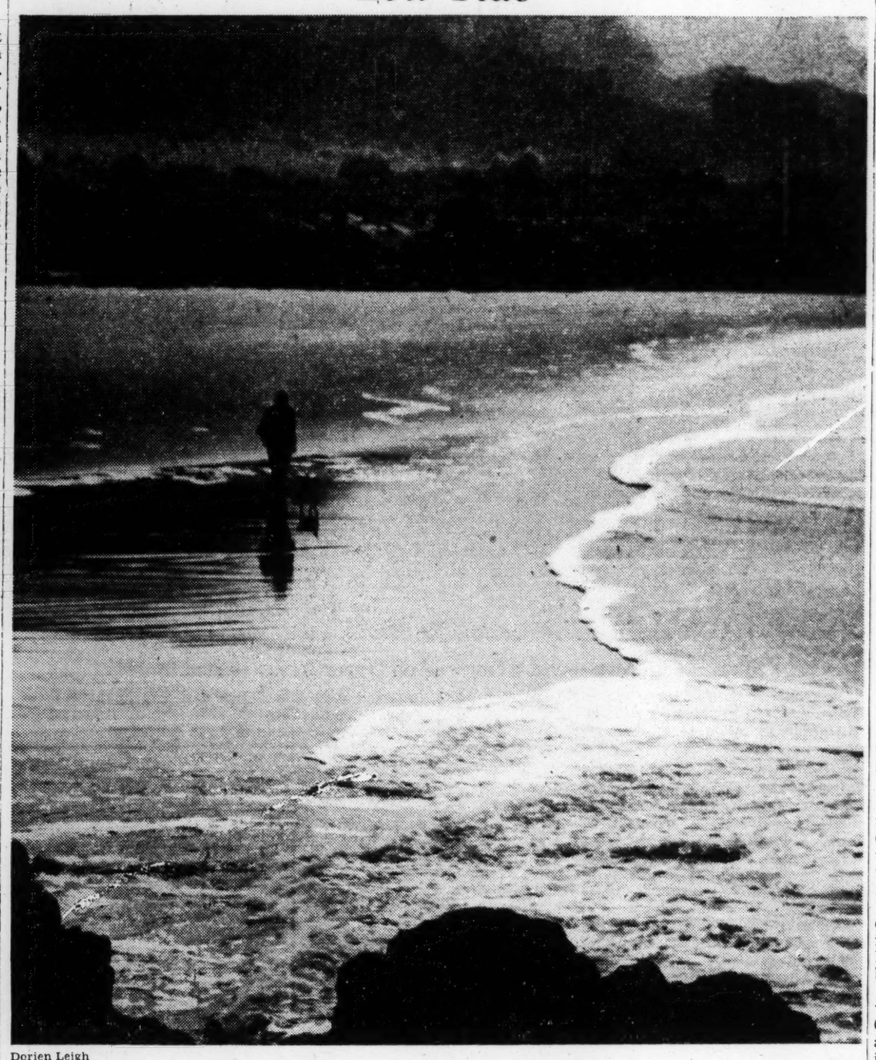
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The common spiritual basis for international order is to be the main theme of deliberation at the fifth annual meeting of the World Congress of Faiths to be held at Bedford College, London, from July 5 to 10, 1940.

An advance notice concerning the coming meeting emphasizes the need for co-operation between the spiritual forces throughout the world to develop plans for world reconstruction after the war.

"Many governmental and voluntary bodies," it states, "are working at the political and economic structure of the new order which will have to be constructed when the war is over. But it is felt that such construction will be useless unless it has a sound spiritual basis. The promoting of such a basis is the work not only of Jews and Christians but of Hindus and Moslems, Buddhists and Confucians."

Low Tide



Dorien Leigh

This England, Now, Is Alert

Much in the outward aspects of England's coasts remains the same . . . the soft light of early sunshine, the firm wet sand where white foam marks the retreating tide. But behind the picture so familiar there lies a war-time preparation which, with renewed energy, is safeguarding the coasts against attack. Not only the coastal areas but the "hills and valleys" are scenes of new safeguards.

Britain's Face Alters in Summer

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Off seashore resorts lie hidden mine fields; barbed-wire spans erstwhile bathing beaches; as nightfall comes sentries pound lonely promenades; behind gun-guarded cliffs flat land is staked and ditched, wide roads barricaded; towns are studded with machine-gun posts; on remote hills are guns and searchlights; in remote fields are constant watchers; in remote villages local defenders stand to arms from dusk to dawn. This is wartime England.

Such scenes as these in a vastly changed and continually changing Britain, present vivid visual evidence to all who journey here that Mr. Winston Churchill's famous peroration—"We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the street, we shall fight in the hills"—was no mere rhetoric but a simple statement of a literal intention.

Since those momentous words were spoken much has happened to give this island a bristling and unfamiliar aspect in this strangest summer of its history. "When the blast of war blows in your ears . . . disguise fair nature with hard-favored rage" were the words of exhortation Shakespeare put into the mouth of Henry V.

Britain now is disguising fair nature with hard-favored resolution. Many of its finest parks are pitted and scarred with defense works against airplanes and parachutists, mechanical excavators have gorged great mouthfuls out of parts of its most beautiful countryside, sandbags and barbed wire and all the ugly paraphernalia of battle preparation disguise many of its stateliest buildings, it most ancient bridges, its famous streets and avenues.

Road Markings Obliterated

There are no signposts now at the crossroads to tell the traveler where he is going. Even milestones have been wrenched out of grass verges or have had their legends defaced with a chisel. If you do not know which road to take you must wait and ask a policeman, or a passer-by, who may be a local defense volunteer, thus providing an opportunity for those who patrol the streets to satisfy themselves that you are not an enemy parachutist or a suspicious character.

Usually barricades are of barbed wire, but quite often these days, one comes up to stone or concrete barriers across the roads, business-like arrangements with the look of permanent fixtures. Somewhere-in-England in a narrow winding road leading past picturesque old houses toward the main streets of an ancient town, the writer was stopped three times in one mile, once by soldiers at a wood-and-wire barrier, again by sentries a little further on at a concrete barricade, a third time by a patrolling policeman.

This town is in an area where they do things thoroughly, and, although it may not be typical, it is an example of an ordinary small British coastal township in these summer days.

On walls throughout the town, in restaurants and hotels, are severe-looking police notices, warning aliens—and that means Americans too—that in the particular county which this township graces, no person who is not a Britisher, as per regulations, may leave his or her place of residence after 8:30 p. m. for any purpose, without special permission. Nor may he or she drive in a private car or ride a bicycle. Yes, they are thorough here.

They have near this town a famous beauty spot, a lovely place of fields and flowers and trees and in the very midst of its beauty they show their thoroughness again. Along the motorroad that leads there, spaced at intervals on either side, are tall, thick and ugly iron pylons which would break the wings off any plane that tried to land there. On the flat land in the corn fields nearby around the public footpaths, are 12-foot stakes, nasty-looking iron poles thinner at the top than at the base, sticking up in a regular patterned formation, a few yards between each. From a distance it seems as if the fields had grown crops of pikestaffs.

Outside the town cricket club—it is still managing to play its regular Saturday afternoon matches with rivals from neighboring villages and towns—stands a sentry, with fixed bayonet.

Dusk-to-Dawn Patrol

Down on the sands, too, the pillboxes have their dusk-to-dawn patrols. Quite a few beaches of Britain, which were in former years packed tight with holiday-makers even during the night (many would sleep on the shingle) now boast barbed-wire entanglements. Here, Somewhere-in-England, there is a promenade curfew, and after nightfall none may walk the seaside promenade—except the local defenders with their bayonets fixed and ready. On some stretches of sand notices warn off would be bathers or boaters on account of mines.

At least one park wherein many a visitor to England has enjoyed a walk is now scarcely recognizable. There are, on the open spaces, artificial mole-hills and artificial rabbit-holes, bigger far than natural mole-hills and rabbit-holes have ever been in England, and arranged so as to overturn and wreck any troop-carrying plane that attempted a landing. In a wood clearing is an A. A. gun or two and some search-lights peering out of small forts made of sandbags.

In London the system of sandbag forts dominating the corners around Whitehall and other homes of government, seems to have been completed.

It is well to remember that behind the barricaded beaches, sentried street corners, gouged and bruised parklands that one can see, are pressed forward preparations invisible and secret for defending this country at every point with surprise tactics and specially trained troops. The face of Britain changes, alters somewhere, somehow every day, but its resolution remains unchanged, and at a constant pitch.

Europe Without England Guides Nazi Ambitions

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 24—Thousands of cheering Rumanians yesterday paraded past their sovereign as he stood saluting in a white uniform framed on the balcony of his new marble palace. The demonstrators were mainly sunburned peasants brought to the Capital to mark the royal decree transforming Rumania's "Front of National Renaissance," into the "unique and totalitarian party of the Nation."

By this adroit change in formula King Carol has found a way of incorporating the recently outlawed pro-Nazi Iron Guard into Rumania's political framework. Thereby he hopes to meet Germany's demands while retaining control. To this end the King remains supreme chief of the party with his close friend and supporter, Victor Moldavanu, as chief of the party's "general staff."

By the formation of this new party frankly modeled on German Nazi lines, the Rumanian political structure is brought into line with the "new order" in Europe which it is anticipated will be soon proclaimed as a German hegemony

In Process of Unification

A similar transformation, it is expected here, will follow in other small independent states. It is impossible to see how far the Nazis will go with this process of international Gleichschaltung—the German concept of unification which is without parallel in politics elsewhere, just as the word itself is almost untranslatable.

But informed circles here predict a European concert excluding and outlawing England, similar to Napoleon's continental blockade.

After one of the most critical weeks in Rumanian history King Carol's political flexibility and astuteness appear to have won the initial round of the desperate fight to preserve his country and his crown.

Approved by Iron Guard

This morning's newspapers publish an appeal by Prof. Horia Sima, extremist Iron Guard leader, who is regarded as the successor to Cornelius Codreanu who was shot while "attempting to escape" from prison.

Professor Sima exhorted his "friends" to join the new party. This clearly discloses that the King has the present backing of the Iron Guard and its masters in his new venture. Among others who declare their support is the brother of the notorious Codreanu.

In the proclamation of the formation of the new party the word "totalitarian" recurs in almost every line, and emphasis is placed on strict adherence to Nazi principles.

However it is one thing for a political party to grow up from below and one of popular mass movements, and another thing to create it from above by royal decree.

Jewish Rights at Stake

Just as no law could ever transform Rumanians into Germans, as yet it is not clear whether race laws will be promulgated and action taken against Jews who occupy strategic positions in Rumanian economic life.

It is important to point out in this connection that the new decrees specified that only members of the new party can hold public office, be elected to organizations of the liberal professions, or to boards of directors of corporations, or private enterprises.

If the Jews are excluded from membership in the new party, and this law is strictly enforced, it would mean the Jews' total exclusion from public and economic life, including disbarment of all Jewish lawyers, but in making predictions one should recall that hitherto attempts at anti-Semitism in Rumania, such as were made under Premier Goga, were weakly designed and ultimately failed.

Liberia's Population

The population of Liberia, a negro republic in Africa, is about 2,500,000.

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Japan's Vision of Power Stirred by Allied Crisis

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The United States Government has made clear, as news dispatches from the Orient reported Japanese troops moving toward French Indo-China, that it would regard any attempt to alter that colony's status by force as a threat to peace in the entire Pacific area.

Questioned at a press conference June 22 about the reported Japanese activity, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said he knew nothing other than press reports, but called attention to his previous statements which indicated this country's desire to retain the status quo in the entire Pacific area.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, June 24—Japan, taking advantage of the weakening of the Allies and American preoccupation with events at home and in Europe, has moved swiftly to make itself master of East Asia, in fact as well as in aim.

An entire realignment of Japanese strategy is disclosed in two far-reaching developments:

1. Intensification of the blockade along the China coast—a blockade which is to be made air-tight through efforts to control the hitherto inviolate areas of British Hong Kong and French Indo-China.

2. Redoubling of the Japanese military efforts to bring an end of the war in China.

For beyond China lies the dream of outright hegemony over the Far East, to be built upon the expected ruins of the Netherlands and French colonial empires with an aim of making Japan one of the world's most formidable industrial competitors.

Britain More Conciliatory

Tokyo sees France stripped of power to defend the strategic colony of French Indo-China.

Britain has just displayed a conciliatory attitude by reaching an accord over the Japanese blockade of Tientsin. With its own national life at stake. Britain is in no position to match Japan's naval strength at this moment.

Germany and Italy, if they should demand French colonies in the Far East, have no navies equal to the task of taking them.

The United States is seen involved in an election that might delay resistance to a Japanese move, even if America decided to police East Asia.

Such are the tempting circumstances now beckoning to the more aggressive of Japan's imperialists.

Chinese See Storm Signals

Chinese read storm signals for themselves in the mounting tide of reports from Tokyo, where the majority faction of the powerful Seiyukai Party has joined with the Tohokai in urging expansion southward.

[Tokyo reports that the former Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, resigned today as president of the Privy Council. He is expected to head a new political party which may embrace all existing parties, giving Japan a single party system.]

The first step in such an expansion—control of French Indo-China—would deprive China of its last contact with the open Pacific. In addition, the French colony in Japanese hands would open a southern flank endangering China's hinterland and its supply route to Burma.

China therefore awaits the next blow. Many believe that recent renewal of large-scale bombings at the Provisional Capital of Chungking presages a Japanese effort to clean up the military situation in China. That could be done only by defeating Gen. Chang Kai-shek.

[In Chungking, Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui declared today that if Japan invaded French Indo-China, China would be forced to take itself defense measures of its own, according to the Associated Press.. He did not elaborate.]

Economic Position Shaky

On the long-range view, Japan must re-establish its own economic position, or eventually collapse. The resources of whatever territory might be seized in East Asia—possibly the rest of China, the Netherlands Indies, Thailand (Siam), or even Australia—are relied on to restore Japan's ability to invade world markets.

A pre-condition for industrial expansion must be the ending of hostilities in China. That might release some of the men now held largely inactive under arms. The war has not produced significant action for many months, and China, unless decisively defeated under arms, shows power to resist indefinitely.

Japan's new strategy is believed here to be a clamping down of the blockade at sea until it becomes nearly air-tight. At the same time French Indo-China would be either closed off from China, or occupied outright. The colony has nothing for its defense but some antiquated guns and a handful of colonial troops, plus whatever fragments of naval power the French might muster.

While attempting to bottle China, the land forces of Japan would redouble their offensives, and the air force would loose its full strength.

Much of this imperialistic view is long-range, but Japan has always timed its expansions when Europe and America were too busy elsewhere to stop them.

Indo-China Route Closed

The immediate focal point is Indo-China, and there Tokyo is displaying all of its familiar techniques. Already the French Government has given in to the Japanese demand to stop transit of war materials for China. But Japan complains of inadequate enforcement. Many voices are raised in Tokyo for vigorous action in Indo-China.

Meanwhile reports of Japanese military movements buttress Chinese convictions of what is to come. Hainan, a large island commanding the concave coast of Indo-China, is reported from Hong Kong to be receiving Japanese reinforcements. Some 100,000 troops are there, according to military experts. Several units of the Japanese Navy, including an aircraft carrier, are said to be in position off Hainan.

Opposite the British colony of Hong Kong, Japanese are also reoccupying territory.

China waits on events, but does not expect the Japanese military to let this moment slip. As for what America and Britain may do later, that is also locked in the dispatch box of the future. Japanese militarists believe they must expand or collapse—the dilemma of Hitlerism in Europe as of Japan's dreams for supremacy in East Asia.

Japan Protests

TOKYO, June 24 (AP)—Japan today protested to Great Britain against the arms traffic to China by way of Burma and demanded the right to station inspectors to enforce a ban on the flow.

Announcement of the protest followed reports in circles close to the Government that Japan was planning to take a "stronger hand," if not direct action, in regard to British and French possessions in the Southern Orient.

Japan has protested repeatedly to France against the alleged transportation of war materials through French Indo-China to China.

The French Government replied last week that it had no objection to Japan stationing inspectors to check on the traffic, but said that for many months nothing except petroleum had been passing into China by this route.

French Indo-China, Burma, and Soviet Russia have been the main channels by which the Chungking Government has received supplies.

British Refugees Reach American Shores

Wide World

Sixteen Children—and a Dog—Find Haven in the United States

A group of British boys and girls are seen as they arrived in New York on the steamship Britannic to make their homes in this country. Assorted toys and a pet dog accompanied them on shipboard. The children are forerunners of possible thousands to come to America.

Why Did France Fall?

Continued from Page 1

sightedness of the politicians in both countries stifled these warnings.

Initiative Sapped

2. The passive acceptance of the theory that France was secure behind the Maginot Line, and excessive devotion to the doctrine of defensive strategy—these sapped the initiative and vigor of many members of the French High Command.

Undoubtedly there were some who were either "fifth columnists"—traitors—or else were guilty of an incompetence scarcely less criminal.

3. The French poilus — and even officers in the lower ranks —felt soon after the break through at Sedan that they had been "let down" by their High Command. All accounts agree that there were many individual units, both large and small, which fought magnificently and even in some cases are still fighting bravely in isolated detachments.

But these accounts also agree that in the main the French soldier, who is essentially a thinking individual, said to himself: "I knew our French political leaders were rotten but I thought I could count on our generals, now it looks as if they, too, have let us down, so what's the use?"

There is not the slightest doubt that widespread defeatism of this sort soon took hold of certain sections of the French Army after the first break through.

High Command Failed

4. Neither is there any doubt that something did go wrong in High Command. It seems almost incredible, for instance, that for six days the French army cut off in Flanders waited in vain without receiving a single order from the supreme headquarters. It is a fact, too, that after the second break through along the Somme and Aisne, the disorganization of the High Command became almost complete.

5. The cause of the break through itself, which in the end proved decisive in the Battle for France, is now fairly well established. Nearly all observers agree that it was due, in part, to treacherous failure to blow up bridges over the Meuse. It is also seen as due in part to the incredible failure—which must be laid at the door of politicians in Paris—to see that the frontier forts behind Luxemburg and Belgium were as strong as the rest of the Maginot Line; in part to the inexcusable presence of second-rate ill-equipped troops at vital points of juncture near the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers.

It was due partly also to the superior numbers and equipment of the German Army and especially of the German Air Force. But mainly it was due to the fact that the French Army was completely taken by surprise by the effective German use of mass tank attacks preceded and accompanied by mass formation of fighter and bomber airplanes.

One eyewitness told me that the French, obeying orders which they had received in training, flung themselves down or hid in the woods or took cover when airplanes appeared for the first time and when they got up the tanks already had gone through.

Mechanized Monsters

Combined with this double attack of mechanized monsters in the air and on land was the extremely efficient organization with which the German Army swiftly brought up motorized infantry to support the flying wedge of tanks and armored cars.

6. French logic, excellent when it comes to working things out on paper in advance, was unable to adjust itself quickly to meet the completely new situation brought about by this surprise. The result was demoralization and disorganization at the top which quickly spread down through the ranks.

The same rigid logic of the French inclined their political and military leaders to reason that since the front was broken and the Army was disorganized, victory was impossible, and since the French couldn't win, logically France had to demand an armistice.

In the same circumstances, the unreasoning British instinct would have inclined first to refuse to admit the possibility of defeat, and, secondly, to conclude that the only thing to do was to fight on.

7. Inclusion of Pierre Laval in the Bordeaux Government this week end as Vice Premier throws a sharply unpleasant light on the French capitulation. Both Paul Baudoin and Mr. Laval are known to be Italian sympathizers to say the very yeast. Premier Pétain, too, as Ambassador to Spain had shown an ardent enthusiasm for Gen. Francisco Franco which may not be without its significance.

Greatest Lesson

8. The greatest lesson of all which democracy — especially American democracy at this hour—has to learn from the failure of France is its failure to begin in time, that is to say long enough before the outbreak of war, to throw every ounce of effort into the production of planes, tanks, munitions, and other essential war materials on a totalitarian scale.

Britain unquestionably shares with France the heavy blame for failure to meet the Nazi mechanized onslaught with more fully equipped troops and especially more battle planes and bombers. Thus the tragedy of France speaks this simple warning to the United States: Put your airplane and munitions industries on complete war footing at once.

But beneath all this lies the fact that France has for years been deeply divided by political passions which rose and fell and seemed at times to disappear in apparent unity engendered by danger to "la Patrie." But the cleavage was only submerged—it was not removed. Old absolutisms: Monarchic, Bonapartist, aristocratic, industrial, never completely lost their hold on a big faction of the French. While at the other end of the scale, Communism and Socialism have left their heavy impress on the workers.

The steady solid peasant population which made up nearly 80 per cent of France before 1914 had by 1940 dropped to less than 50 per cent. If there had been no threat of war during the last decade, France might have made its revolutionary transition peacefully. Now, under the shadow of war and defeat, France faces its greatest battle of all: Renaissance and reconstruction.

Appeal to America

BORDEAUX, June 24 (AP) — A member of the French Government in an appeal for understanding in the United States, declared today that France's decision to seek peace with Germany and Italy was taken with full independence of action.

The statement disavowed all former members of the Government who fled the country and urged Frenchmen not to continue resistance by forming a factional government in London which, it declared, would only create dissension.

In a seven-page explanation, the member of the Government said:

"We ask our friends in America to try to understand France's immense sadness. We do not seek to hide the errors of our country.

"We regret that certain members of the British Government criticize us unjustly. We wish our English friends to respect our sadness and examine their own conscience."

He said that last March a French newspaper delegation went to England and found proof that the Englist war effort was "insufficient."

The English, the minister added, carried on a "traditional" form of warfare. On the eve of the great German offensive, he asserted, Britain still appeared to be unruffled, relying on its navy and air force and carrying on a "business as usual" policy with half a million jobless men still on its hands.

Roosevelt Speeds Defense Plan

Continued from Page 1

est the disposal of the French vessels under the armistice terms.

Congress was in recess today till July 1 to permit members to attend the Republican Convention. After rushing through billiors of dollars of assorted appropriations a number of big bills still remained for final action. Of these the most important are:

1. The request for a 70 per cent increase in the authorized tonnage of the Navy.

2. President Roosevelt's proposed plan for compulsory Government service training for all youths.

3. Additional requests for huge authorizations for defense. The Army is known to be preparing an additional expansion program to match the $4,000,000,000 naval expansion.

President Roosevelt signed three minor bills today and sent the other huge appropriations bills to the affected Departments for study following the customary routine in such matters. Major legislation which was sent to the President Saturday before Congress recessed include the billion-dollar emergency tax bill, the $1,756,915,908 supplemental national defense bill, the $1,157,711,357 relief bill, the $1,023,282,690 labor-federal security agency appropriation, the $88,000,000 second deficiency bill, the navy speed-up bill and the Smith bill for registration and fingerprinting of aliens. Included also was congressional machinery for putting into effect the order to the Works Projects Administration to purge its rolls of Communists or members of the Bund.

House Speeds Action

After little discussion, the House passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate the $4,000,000,000 naval expansion bill, which would authorize 1,325,000 additional tons in naval vessels and raise the number of naval planes from 10,000 to 15,000.

With national defense needs the paramount consideration, Congress had, when it recessed, approved approximately $10,500,000,000 in appropriations to be spent during the fiscal year beginning a week from today. A record for peacetime, this figure embraces about $4,500,000,000 in direct Army and Navy grants.

However, it does not include some $4,000,000,000 in fixed charges of the Government and hundreds of millions of dollars in contract authorizations.

A warning that "we shall expect an accurate accounting from every agency of Government for every red copper penny" appropriated by the Congress came from Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, high-ranking member of the appropriations committee.

The White House announced today that the State Department is considering several hundred unofficial letters urging that the United States take possession of the French Navy, merchant marine or Western Hemisphere possessions as partial payment of France's war debt to this country.

Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, emphasized that the proposals came chiefly in the form of letters and telegrams from private citizens addressed to the President. He gave no indication that the Administration is proposing to act on any of the suggestions. He said he knew nothing about reports that the Federal Government might file a libel against the French luxury liner Normandie, docked in New York Harbor, on the basis of unpaid dockage charges. Such a libel would prevent the liner's recall to France where she would fall into Germany's possession.

President Roosevelt accepted today the resignation, effective July 1, of Clinton M. Hester of civilian aeronautic administration. He declared Mr. Hester should receive "much of the credit for having made the authority the splendid agency it has become."

Secretary Early likewise explained that W. Averell Harriman, New York banker, had been assisting Edward R. Stettinius in the Emergency Defense Commission in Washington for "about a week." Over the week-end President Roosevelt also named James Forrestal, President of Dillon, Read & Co. as one of his "anonymous six" secretaries actually, only four such secretaries receiving $10,000 a year have been appointed and it is uncertain whether the two vacancies will be filled. Addition of such men as Mr. Forrestal and Mr. Harriman to the business and banking team now laboring on America's emergency mobilization job is typical of the new atmosphere in Washington, where such co-operation is now at a premium.

Supply Orders Seen as Nazi Post-War Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—The United States plans for an impregnable economic and military defense of the Western Hemisphere, the individual nations of which were spurred today by a belief that, if Germany wins the war, gigantic orders for food and raw materials for war-torn Europe would be the bait by which Berlin would seek to gain control of Latin-American trade.

It is felt that Germany would need some time to place Europe on a self-sufficient basis and that it could offer Latin America an export boom, the threat of whose cancellation at a later date, however, would provide the Nazis with a means of economic and political penetration.

Only by working fast and firmly through the establishment of a central agency for the disposing of all New World export surpluses can this danger be averted and the Americas themselves be put in a position where they can dictate where their trade goes and on what terms, it is held.

Division of Opinion

At present, there is a division in Washington opinion as to the best means of meeting what is believed to be the inevitable Nazi threat to the freedom of New World institutions. While there is wide agreement as to the necessity for a tight New World export cartel, some observers are against the dispatch of any American supplies to Europe on the theory that the resulting scarcity of food and material would weaken German efforts to cement its hegemony over the continents.

Others, however, hold that no good purpose would be served by fostering European starvation, that Germany would succeed in its purpose eventually and that such a New World policy would only cause hundreds of thousands of innocent victims to suffer. They assert that the control of exports and a measure of relief can be harmonized in the interests of humanity and the protection of New World interests.

A warning as to the means by which a victorious totalitarian coalition might seek to extend its sway across the Atlantic is given by Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State and a leading official in the formulation of the American cartel plan.

Europe in Need

"Europe will be in very considerable need in months to come," he said. "It has neither money nor goods to satisfy that need. It will endeavor, therefore, to get what it needs by whatever expedient it can find.

"We know what the results of pressure trading have been. We have seen the political trade agreement—usually an agreement for large scale barter—forced on one country after another. We have seen that the weaker the country, the worse the bargain which it can get. We have also seen that politics goes with the trade, until finally the weaker government is virtually forced to give up its political independence and, perhaps, even its sovereign life.

"Even strong nations—let alone weak ones—can be reduced to a state of virtual subjection if they act alone," Mr. Berle continued. "This is the lesson of Europe. But that lesson also teaches that if nations get together and work together, and do it in time, they are safe.

New World Market Cut

"Today, practically every country in this hemisphere is faced with the fact that the market for an important portion of its exports has been cut off. Some 55 per cent of South American exports normally go to Europe; and a large portion of this customarily went to areas now controlled by totalitarian powers.

"A careful reading of the pronouncements, particularly in Berlin, make it plain that Germany and Italy believe that the distress occasioned by the loss of these markets will be so great that virtually any proposal by the continent of Europe will be accepted as a matter of course," he said.

Mr. Berle's warning was borne out by dispatches from Berlin yesterday which quote a leading German newspaper as asking "could South America, already clogged with huge amounts of raw materials, afford to lose its European markets?"

"We do not fear a blockade—but in South America, particularly, there will be a realistic awakening," the German paper warned.

Coventry for Italy And Germany Urged

PITTSBURGH, June 24 (AP)—Dr. Samuel Harden Church advocates the adoption of "economic penalties" and 10 years of "Coventry" for Germany and Italy at the end of the present European war.

The President of Carnegie Institute, who last month announced a group of wealthy Pittsburgh residents had offered $1,000,000 for the capture of Adolf Hitler, lamented that a precedent had not been established by executing Napoleon and Kaiser Wilhelm after conclusion of the wars Dr. Church accused them of fomenting.

After reviewing the League of Nations' sanctions against Italy for its conquest of Ethiopia, Dr. Church wrote in the Carnegie Magazine:

"When this war is over these economic penalties should be applied to Germany and Italy. Ten years in Coventry would be slight punishment for what these peoples, thoroughly organized behind their dictators, have done."

French and Italians Negotiate; Europe Enters Upon New Epoch

Continued from Page 1

disarmed under German or Italian control.

How much of the fleet will obey orders from Bordeaux to haul down its ensign and submit to this surrender? How much of it has or will heed the call of General de Gaulle and fight on with the navy of Great Britain?

Britain to Fight On

Britain is every moment more determined to fight on, and as Prime Minister Winston Churchill's declaration expressing "grief and amazement that the terms dictated by the Germans have been accepted by the French Government at Bordeaux," specially says, Britain's aim is the restoration of freedom to France.

An official statement enlarging upon this declares:

"The British aim is complete restoration of the metropolitan and overseas territory of France," and it says that the Government in London is prepared to make the necessary financial arrangements to enable the French colonial Empire to play its part in continuing the war.

British opinion is, of course, unanimous in condemning the terms of the armistice and in proclaiming the armistice, in the words of The Times of London today, "the most dishonorable that could be imposed, because it is designed to turn the resources of France against an ally who is still fighting for the future and liberty of the French people—indeed for the future and liberty of Europe."

Occupation of French Coast

Apart from the questions of the fleet and French North Africa, the principal provisions of the armistice which affect Britain most immediately are occupation of the entire west coast of France.

A glance at the map shows that German-occupied territory will include all vital portions of the country with the sole exception of the region round Marseilles, and it is safe to guess that the Italians will soon take care of that.

One of the most significant facts about the delineation of occupied territory in the armistice is that almost the whole of the great French farm and wheat belt in the region south of Paris between the Seine and the Loire Rivers comes under Nazi control.

What this is likely to mean to the people of France, and particularly to the refugees who will probably endeavor to remain as far as possible in the unoccupied region, hardly bears thinking about.

Plenty of Naval Bases

From a military viewpoint occupation of the entire coast gives the Germans countless naval and submarine bases, including the important ports of Le Havre, Cherbourg, Brest, and Bordeaux.

Obviously also the possession of Normandy and Britanny opens the way for air operations against almost the entire south coast of England.

In general, opinion here is that the armistice represents a complete capitulation, since by accepting Herr Hitler's terms Marshal Pétain has put France entirely and unreservedly in Germany's power.

France's promise to Britain not to conclude an armistice or separate peace was formal and explicit. And there is no use attempting to deny that a certain bitterness of feeling exists against Marshal Pétain and other French political leaders. But there is a remarkably widespread and deep-felt appreciation here of the courage and patriotism of the French people as a whole, and a lively hope that many of them will rally to the support of the de Gaulles National Committee.

Peace 'Stigmatized'

MANILA, June 24 (AP)—A group of Manila Frenchmen yesterday cabled President Lebrun of France Council of Administration, mem- their "eternal shame" at the separate armistice France has concluded with Germany.

"The French community in the Philippines," the message said, "stigmatizes loathingly the tentative separate peace which constitutes treason and eternal shame for our country."

The French Consul General said that of 25 who attended the meeting only two voted against sending the cablegram.

St. Pierre Acts

ST. PIERRE, June 24 (AP)—A telegram from the Administrator of the French islands off Newfoundland's south coast was on its way to President Lebrun of France today asking the French Government to continue to fight against Germany.

The message was decided upon at a meeting last night of the bers of the Chamber of Commerce, Monsignor Poisson, the Apostoliic Delegate, and veterans of the World War.

The message said: "Unanimously, the population of the islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon, ready for all sacrifices, beg you to continue the fight against the invaders with the aid of all French colonies and the skillful and fraternal collaboration of the British Empire. Long live immortal France."

Oil Stocks Gone

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—All refineries in France have been destroyed or so seriously damaged under direction of French military authorities as to render them useless until rebuilt, the Oil and Gas Journal, a trade publication, said June 22.

Virtually all French petroleum stocks also were removed or destroyed prior to the German occupation, the publication added.

South African Rift

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 24 (AP)—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog and Dr. D. F. Malan, Opposition leaders, asked their supporters today to protest against South Africa's declaration of war against Italy and demand the nation's immediate withdrawal from the war.

India French Loyal

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—French citizens of Chandernagor and Calcutta, India, have resolved to fight on "side by side with the gallant British Empire until final victory is achieved," a Reuter's (British News Agency) dispatch from Chandernagor reported today.

The resolution pledged the French to "join all free citizens in the French Empire and the world in rejecting any conditions dictated by force."

About 22 miles north of Calcutta, Chandernagor was occupied by the French in 1688, changed hands between the British and French at various times during the Napoleonic wars and finally was restored to the French in 1816.

Shift of Capital

BORDEAUX, France, June 24 (AP)—Informed sources reported today that a protocol would be signed with Germany, after the signing of the Italian armistice, which would permit the removal of the Government and French military command from Bordeaux.

[Eight words were censored here. The armistice terms as published in London gave the French the right to return their capital to Paris or move to some other city.]

Eight Communists Saved From Crowd

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 24 (AP)—Eight men and women attempting to distribute Communist Party literature, were escorted to jail after a series of fist fights broke out on Court House Square. No one was injured seriously.

Communist representatives in Chicago had previously asked for police protection since a group of distributors was escorted from town a month ago.

American Legion members were drawn up at the Court House and about 40 uniformed police were held in reserve at the station. The fights started immediately after the party arrived. Townspeople seized and burned the Communist literature.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1. 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15. 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30. 7:30 p. m., WRUL, 15.13mc (19.8m) 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 7, 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on July 14, 28, Aug. 11, 25.

Central States

Illinois

Peoria—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBD 1440kc, on June 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 7, 21, Aug. 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 7.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 7, 21, Aug. 4, 18.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on July 7, 21, Aug. 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on June 30, July 14, 28, Aug. 11, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15.

Forthcoming Christian Sciences Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Mountain View: Mountain View Highway Elementary School Auditorium, El Camino Real, 2 p.m., June 30.

Newport Beach (auspices First Church, Laguna Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 30.

Norwalk (auspices First Church, Bellflower): Excelsior Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 30.

Oceanside: Palomar Theater, Hill Street, 2.30 p. m., June 30.

Massachusetts

Marblehead: Abbot Hall, Washington Square, 3.30 p. m., June 30.

Middleboro: Middleboro Town Hall, 3 p. m., June 30.

Minnesota

Rochester: High School Senior Assembly, 3.15 p. m., June 30.

New Hampshire

Berlin: City Hall, 3.30 p. m., June 30.

Milford: Congregational Church, 3.30 p. m., June 30.

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Corset Shop—Second Floor

Toronto Takes Important Role in Canadian and American Industry

Sea Pageant At Fair Tells Ship Annals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A historical pageant depicting the growth of England's sea might from the days of Queen Elizabeth, 1533-1603, to the recent victory of the Ajax, Exeter and Achilles over the Admiral Graf Spee will be a grandstand spectacle at the Canadian National Exhibition nightly.

Combined with this will be shown the gradual development of the British Empire from the days when Sir Francis Drake humbled the Spanish Armada, to those when each member of the British Commonwealth of Nations of its own accord sent troops to England and France for the second time within a generation.

Charles Ross, producer of the show, believes it is fitting that tribute be paid to the Royal Navy and the men who by discovery and valor founded the sea power of the Empire.

The first scene is laid on the coast of England in 1572, showing Queen Elizabeth reviewing the trained bands chosen for service in Holland, while the second scene depicts Drake and the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Scene III, Trafalgar Square in 1805, is commemorative of Nelson's victory at Trafalgar; while in Scene IV, through the Marble Arch in 1940 pour the heroes of the past and present—the founders of the Empire's sea power, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sebastain Cabot, Sir John Hawkins, Admiral Blake, W. M. Dampier, Prince Albert, Henry Hudson, Lord Hawke, Lord Nelson, and the founders of the land power—Robert Clive, Oliver Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth, Lord Roberts, Kitchener, Duke of Wellington, and Earl Haig.

Canadian National Railways

Toronto Sky Line Claims Tallest Buildings in British Empire

War Burdens Shared for Two Centuries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Wars in which the British Empire has been engaged during the past 200 years have been felt by those who have lived in Toronto.

The great struggle in which the Commonwealth is now engaged is no exception, and there are at home and abroad thousands of Toronto citizens doing their share in preparing a defense against the latest peril.

There are at present two Toronto units at Aldershot in England. They are the Toronto Scottish, of which the Queen is the honorary Colonel-in-Chief, and the 48th Highlanders. These kilted regiments left with the first Canadian contingent of the first division of the Canadian Active Service Force for further training. The Queen presented her regiment with colors at an impressive ceremony at the University of Toronto during the royal visit last year.

More Toronto Contributions

The second division will include the Royal Regiment of Canada, comprising two historic units, the Toronto Regiment and the Grenadiers. The third division, recently called up, will include the Queen's Own Rifles and in the fourth will be the Irish Regiment of Canada, both Toronto units.

To the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force the City has made a notable contribution. The first squadron of the Canadian force to go overseas, the 110th (Toronto Squadron), was recruited in the City, although every province in the Dominion was represented in the ranks of this army co-operation unit. Scores of Toronto boys have made their way in recent years to join the Royal Air Force independently and add to the luster that surrounds the names of such Canadian airmen as "Billy" Bishop, now honorary Air Marshal for the Dominion.

In the ranks of the Army Service Corps, the medical and engineering units there are hundreds of Toronto men who have offered themselves to the Empire in this struggle.

On the home front the contribution made by Toronto has been no less whole-hearted. In a score of manufacturing plants in and around the City there are being made today bombers and training planes for the air force, Bren guns, munitions and the hundreds of items of equipment which are required in large numbers by a nation at war.

In the City's homes another battle is being waged for the Empire—a campaign to provide the comforts which the fighting men require and cherish. While thousands of women are engaged more or less independently in this task of providing socks, sweaters and home comfort for their menfolk, the great national agency engaged in this work is the Canadian Red Cross.

Making Comfort Articles

Cash contributions make it possible for all to share in the work of this famous organization but there is required, too, the help of thousands of volunteer workers who are always willing and ready From the Toronto workroom have gone 150,000 articles for the C. A. S. F. This includes the contribution of Toronto workers and women from all parts of the Dominion, whose work has gone through the Toronto agency. These articles include hospital and surgical supplies, socks, scarves and other knitted items. In April alone 6,694 pairs of socks were knitted by Toronto women and shipped overseas.

Toronto alone contributed more than $1,000,000 during the spring campaign of the Red Cross. Hundreds of volunteers work from nine to five every day for the Red Cross.

The City itself has launched a project, directed at furthering Canada's war effort, in a civic fund, the objective of which is $1,000,000. The fund will be made available to the Canadian Government for the purchase of tanks and airplanes.

In small church groups in great organizations like the Red Cross and individually the citizens of Toronto are throwing all their energies into doing what they can do to help Canada and the Empire win this war and protect the things which they believe are true and good.

Toronto Rises to Trade Focus for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Straddling Canada's main air, rail, and water arteries, and strategically located across Lake Ontario from the United States, Toronto plays an important role in Canada's industrial scheme. In its 400 or more British and United States industrial companies, it has a large concentration and wide diversification of branch plants to outside origin. About 66 per cent of the total of all branch plants in Canada to date have located in Ontario, the Province of Quebec ranking second with 16 per cent. In all Canada there are 1,726 listed agencies for American products; and of these, 54 per cent are in Toronto, according to figures compiled by the Toronto Industrial Commission.

An independent survey of United States companies establishing or expanding in Canada in the 18 months prior to September, 1939, showed that 18 industries, or 45 per cent, of the total came to Toronto, which was thus the location of three times as many as the next center, Montreal, where five settled. Toronto has been the choice of more than twice as many British and United States manufacturers as the next Canadian center, and this proportion has been steadily increasing.

The best recent reference on Canadian mines shows about 1,400 active mining companies in Canada from coast to coast. Out of these, half have head offices in Toronto. Of 1,040 directors for 400 mines in Ontario, 55 per cent reside in this City, and 15 per cent in the United States.

Market at Hand

Just what inducements does Toronto offer to the manufacturer to establish factories?

Toronto is the center of the largest and wealthiest consuming population in Canada, and the progressive tendencies of the people and their high standards of living mean high buying power. Within a radius of 100 miles is concentrated one-third of the total buying power of Canada's national market. From the center point of Toronto, 51 per cent of Canada's buying power lies to the west, and 49 per cent to the east.

Nearly one-half of the motor vehicles registered in Canada are in Toronto, and the city has 22 cars to every 100 persons, as compared with 18 in Hamilton, 9 in Montreal, and 12 in the whole Dominion. Toronto has 33 telephones for 100 persons, Montreal 20, Hamilton 18, and all Canada 12.

Retail sales annually per capita amount to $586 in Toronto, $421 in Montreal, $405 in Hamilton, and $270 in all Canada. Import duties annually per capita total $24.89 in Toronto, $23.18 in Montreal, $22.31 in Hamilton, and $8.98 in all Canada. Income tax, too, shows the same variation, being in Toronto $37.02 per capita annually; in Montreal, $20.26; in Hamilton, $15.11; and in all Canada $12.67.

As Toronto leads the Cities in buying power, so does the Province of Ontario lead the Provinces; for with 33 per cent of the population, it has 48 per cent of the buying power of the Dominion. Ontario consumes 58 per cent of the electrical energy used in Canadian homes, and more than 50 per cent of household electrical appliances are sold in the Province. Ontario has 47 per cent of the total telephones in the Dominion.

Industrial Diversity

Toronto has 33 per cent of the industrial workers employed in the Province, and the highest literacy rate for the larger cities. It leads all other centers in the Dominion in diversity of products manufactured; and this diversity has stood the City in good stead in times of economic stress, and moreover offers the new manufacturing establishment extensive sources of materials and parts. Further than that, it provides many outlets for sales to industry.

Figures compiled for 1937 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that in that year 2,869 manufacturing establishments in Toronto and industrial suburbs, employing 101,957 persons at salaries and wages of $123,102,590, had a gross value of products of $519,817,578. The leading industry was meat packing and slaughtering, with products valued at $49,375,302. Then came electrical apparatus and supplies with gross value of products $31,369,554; biscuits, confectionery, and cocoa at more than $19,000,000; printing and publishing, over $18,000,000; printing and bookbinding, over $15,000,000; women's clothing, $15,000,000; and machinery, $16,000,000. A list of more than 125 different manufactures was accounted for.

The Toronto Industrial Commission has also taken an active part in submitting Toronto's facilities to the British and Canadian authorities for aircraft manufacture, Empire air training, and the manufacture of war munitions.

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CANADA

Agriculture and Activities of Women Get Full Recognition in Canadian Aims

Empire Trends Reflected in Toronto's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The unflagging westward march of empire, the clash of arms, the migratory movements of pioneer settlers and all the ebb and flow of a young, growing nation have had their influence in the shaping of Toronto.

In fact there has been no trend or change on this continent in the last two centuries which has not left its mark upon this Ontario metropolis.

Three flags have flown over the present site of the city in its long history. First the fleur-de-lis of France, then the Union Jack and for a time in 1813 the Stars and Stripes.

It was not by chance that the present site of Toronto was chosen by Lieut.-Gov. John Graves Simcoe of Upper Canada as the capital of the new provincial division in 1791. For countless years it had been a meeting ground for the Huron Indian tribes. Historians agree that the name "Toronto" is of Huron origin and means "a place of meeting."

Story of Nation

Through Toronto's history runs the richer thread of the story of the nation and the continent. It has been linked with each outstanding event—the migration of the United Empire Loyalists, the war of 1812-14, the struggle for responsible government and the Rebellion of 1837, the union of Upper and Lower Canada and the confederation. The discovery of the Mississippi Valley and the northwest and the early adventures of the fur traders and the explorers were associated, too, with this fertile land on the shore of Lake Ontario.

Voyagers used the "Passage at Toronto" years before LaSalle touched the place on his way to the northwest and on his historic trip of exploration along the Mississippi.

Settlement had been sparse west of the St. Lawrence under French rule. But after the American Revolutionary War, there came into Canada, and particularly into Upper Canada, a great cavalcade of new settlers. The first of these United Empire Loyalists came to Upper Canada under Capt. Michael Grass, some of whose descendants still live in the vicinity of Toronto. To the new country came gentlefolk from Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas.

Their contribution to the commercial and cultural life of the community, which was to be Toronto, has long been recognized. Descendants of the Loyalists have preserved the traditions of their ancestors and still meet in organized groups for research and discussion of the records of those significant days in the history of Upper Canada.

In 1791 the British Government, pursuing a policy of dividing the two great racial groups, the French and English, established the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It was then that the present site of Toronto was chosen and named York.

York remained the name of the town until its incorporation as a city under the present name.

U. S. Flag Raised

One of the most dramatic incidents in the life of the city occurred in April, 1813, when the American flag flew over Fort York for several days. At that time Chauncey's fleet from Sackett Harbor, with Dearborn in command, sailed into Toronto Bay and after a stubborn fight of eight hours overcame the garrison.

The British flag came down when Gen. Zebulon Pike, discoverer of Pikes Peak in the United States, came ashore in charge of the landing party. As he approached the ramparts the defenders detonated the magazine and General Pike was killed. Several of the defenders also lost their lives in the explosion which was followed by reprisals against the town by the United States force which remained in possession from April 27 to May 8.

Following the war the city expanded rapidly and was incorporated in 1834. The '40's brought a great influx of new citizens and the beginning of the industrial expansion which raised it from the "Muddy York" of a century ago to the metropolis it is today. The boundaries spread rapidly, gas was installed and the beginning of a street railway system made in 1853. Later electricity from Niagara Falls provided further impetus to manufacturing and gave Toronto the right to claim the title of the greatest industrial city in Canada.

Confederation year, 1867, was one of many forward steps as Toronto began to attract suburban districts, which now go to form the metropolitan area which is greater Toronto. The development of Western Canada, and in more recent years the north country, have brought with them further growth and prosperity to the "place of meeting" on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

RALPH C. DAY
MAYOR

MAYOR'S OFFICE
TORONTO

June 14th, 1940.

The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Mass.,
U. S. A.

Gentlemen:-

I have been informed that you are running a number of articles regarding Toronto in an early edition of the Christian Science Monitor, which I am sure will be of interest to your readers. May I avail myself of this opportunity of extending cordial greetings to the readers of your splendid and highly esteemed publication.

The articles in "The Monitor" will describe many of the attractions of Toronto, not only as a great commercial and industrial centre, a seat of learning and culture, a city of homes, but as a pleasant place to visit. Toronto has a wide reputation as "The Incomparable Convention City", and beckons your readers for a happy visit in this, the Queen City of Canada.

While, unfortunately, we are engaged in war, yet our friends from the United States come and go as freely as ever and, in addition, by reason of the exchange situation, enjoy a substantial discount on purchases in this country.

With every good wish for the continued success of your publication, and with appreciation for the publicity which Toronto is receiving by means of the numerous articles carried therein, I am

Yours sincerely,

R C Day

Mayor.

Zoological Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Zoological collections at Toronto's Riverdale Park, High Park, and the Island include a wide variety of domestic and foreign animals and birds. The collection in the Horticultural Houses in Allan Gardens has been gathered from all parts of the world.

Model Airplanes Of Canada to Win Toronto Trophies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The tenth annual Canadian National Model Aircraft Contest will open at the Canadian National Exhibition this year on Aug. 26. The outdoor events take place the following day at the airport of the Toronto Flying Club.

There are four championship awards for these contests, which are sponsored by the C. N. E. to encourage model aviation in Canada—the Lord Bessborough Trophy to the Grand Champion, Lord Wakefield Trophy to the Junior Champion, the Imperial Oil Trophy to the Senior Champion, and the George Brigden Shield to the Adult Champion. In addition there are several event awards, while the C. N. E. gives some 50 prizes in the various events.

It is pointed out that no customs difficulties will be experienced by United States contestants in bringing their machines into Canada.

Last year 260 model aircraft were entered by enthusiasts from Halifax to Vancouver and from New York to Tulsa, Okla.

Women's Share In Fair Rises To New Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"This is the way we live," is a one sentence summary of the section typically for women at the Canadian National Exhibition. Here is a gathering ground of Canadian ways of living. Hobbies and problems of women, whether they be from farm kitchens, from the compact luxury of city homes or from downtown offices, will be on display.

Ideas incorporated by Mrs. H. M. Aitken, Director of Women's Activities, have made more space necessary. In the International Building will be an exhibit called "Canadian Homes Beautiful," consisting of four model houses, graded in value.

"Clothes on parade," illustrating Canadian hand-woven fabrics, will display evening cloaks and bags, sports clothes, business suits, and children's suits, dresses and hats.

An innovation will be "Achievement Luncheons," for women from all parts of Canada whose organizations have done something for the public good whether in the way of school libraries, recreation, or beauty of surroundings. On another day, four women in each village and town within a 100-mile radius from Toronto who have accomplished something worth while in the management of their homes and the bringing up of their children will attend. On still another day, high school students who have top standing in school from the standpoint of scholarship and social relations will be entertained.

On view will be "All the work of the Canadian woman, her handicrafts, her work in her own home, her work in community enterprises, and her amazing war effort." The judging will be an integral part of proceedings, visitors having opportunity to observe how it is done.

Last year some 500 women appeared in a quilting bee at the grounds. The idea is taken up again this year, and organizations entering the competition are asked to have their quilts three-quarters completed. The women taking part, six to a quilt, will finish their task in view of spectators and judges, the latter basing their decisions on pattern and design, workmanship, and co-operation while the quilting is in progress.

Another competition will be held for packing an overseas box carrying foodstuffs, toilet articles, and handy kits. All boxes entered will be mailed overseas as soon as judging is completed, to particular soldiers if address is given.

Knitting competitions will be held for girls, beginners, and experienced knitters.

Last year saw a decided increase in entries in the pie-making contest, as well as in the baking rivalry for cakes and bread. It also saw almost as many entries by boys as by girls in certain household science classes. This year there will be included an exhibit of cooking for "Homemakers of Yesterday." Other classes are for farm women, gingerbread boys, apples classes, to stimulate the use of Canada's surplus apples, trousers for a boy of five from father's trousers or mother's skirt, camp fire cookery for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, the two groups to compete on the closing day, and all types of handicrafts. Prize money is doubled in many groups for original designs.

Groups of pupils from secondary schools will have a competition, "Luncheon is Served," and the contestants will actually prepare a family luncheon of three courses for four people, the cost not to exceed $1.50. Junior Institutes, Homemaking Clubs, Canadian Girls in Training, and United Farm Young People organizations will present ten-minute skits. On Children's Day, young orators will have the floor in a public speaking competition.

Home Ownership Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Some 65 per cent of Toronto's residences, which are of stone or brick, are owned by the occupants.

From earliest times the own-your-own-home policy has been widely accepted in the city, and although the trend of late years has been to smaller, more compact homes, two-family houses or apartments, the proportion of owners is still high. Famous among the residences is the birthplace of Mary Pickford. Another show place of the city, open to visitors, Casa Loma, a French chateau transplanted to Canada, was formerly a private home.

Big Cleaning Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Within the Canadian National Exhibition 2,000,000 visitors scatter tons of paper, lunch boxes, banana peels and waste of all kinds over the C. N. E. grounds each day. Each night after the people leave, for about the only thing the authorities fail to provide is night accommodation, the cleaning department takes charge, and with a modern, mammoth vacuum cleaner works so effectively that by morning the grounds are cleaned up, ready for the new day's onslaught. It is the people's city for those two weeks, and they enjoy it to the fullest extent.

Ronny Jaques Studio

Mrs. H. M. Aitken
Director of Women's Activities at Canadian National Exhibition.

Major Stress At Fair Put On Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—When the Canadian National Exhibition opens its gates to the public on Aug. 23 agriculture will predominate as it has done for the past three decades of the exhibition's history.

With many of the major fairs in the Dominion cancelled this year on account of war, the exhibit at the C. N. E. will be, for this year at least, the principal one for this basic industry, and will be more than ever the great show window for the products of farm, field, and breeding establishment.

Prizes totalling $100,000 will be offered to encourage livestockmen and agriculturists to compete at the C. N. E. in all branches—cattle, horses, pigs, goats, poultry, dairy products, flowers and vegetables, and boys' and girls' junior activities.

The general prize list will show little variation from previous years, in some cases the grants being increased.

The junior farmers and farmerettes will have their place in the show, and more than 1,000 boys and girls from Ontario farms will compete in judging livestock and in showmanship. Boys bring calves they have raised, this line of work being sponsored by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Girls enter homemaking contests of all kinds.

Wage Earners Find Housing Making Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Proper housing of the lower bracket working classes in satisfactory houses at rents within their ability to pay is a matter of vital importance to Toronto as it is to any city.

Prior to 1936 Toronto had no housing standards, but in February of that year a by-law was passed by the city designed to establish a certain standard of housing, and since that time a concerted drive has been made to bring the citizens to realize that it is to their own advantage to improve their properties. This work, while it has not been spectacular, has been most efficient. Inquiries about the Toronto system have been received from cities in all parts of the United States and Canada.

In 47 months, ending in April this year, some 10,400 homes had been inspected. It was found in a report that about 10 per cent of the premises were satisfactory, and almost 60 per cent satisfactory with minor exceptions, while 917 were demolished.

Work has been completed on 3,869 dwellings at an approximate cost of $1,420,000, and work is now proceeding on 2,554 others.

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Visitors to Fair Offered Quick Tour of Fields of Industrial Chemistry

Toronto Puts Serious Tone On Politics

By John P. Clare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — For more than a century Toronto has been the hub about which the political wheel has revolved for the English-speaking population of Canada. As the capital of Upper Canada in pre-Confederation days, the city was given an important position in the legislative life of the Dominion—a position which has increased in importance with the years.

In a Province where politics are regarded seriously, Toronto adds a civic intensity to the debates that arise from public questions. The City's first Mayor led a movement which resulted in rebellion; and since then, political life has been vigorous, although on a somewhat more subdued note than that struck by William Lyon Mackenzie.

Zeal Moderated

Mr. Mackenzie, archfoe of the Family Compact represented by the regime of the day, began his agitation for responsible government long before he was elected first Mayor of Toronto in 1834. The election came partly as a tribute to his undoubted ability to make life unpleasant for successive Lieutenant-Governors, whose position he assailed from the editorial office of his little newspaper, the Colonial Advocate.

With Mackenzie as a storm center, the fight for responsible government swirled through Toronto's history for many years. Rebellion came in 1837 with a futile, armed insurrection, which sent Mackenzie into hiding and cleared the air for the gradual and final achievement of the aim of responsible government by more measured means. Men of calmer enthusiasm and less volatile natures than the radical Mackenzie finally brought the idea into operation. But William Lyon Mackenzie and Toronto remain indelibly associated with this revolutionary struggle for a privilege which is now fundamental in Canadian political life.

For many years Toronto was known as the stronghold of Conservatism in Canada. Paradoxically enough, it welcomed and made famous George Brown and his Liberal newspaper, the Globe, but the ultimate verdict on the ballots has for years been in favor of the party of Sir John A. Macdonald. In Federal politics the City has for many years, and even today with the Tory party in eclipse, returned a large majority of Conservatives from the City constituencies.

Looking Beyond

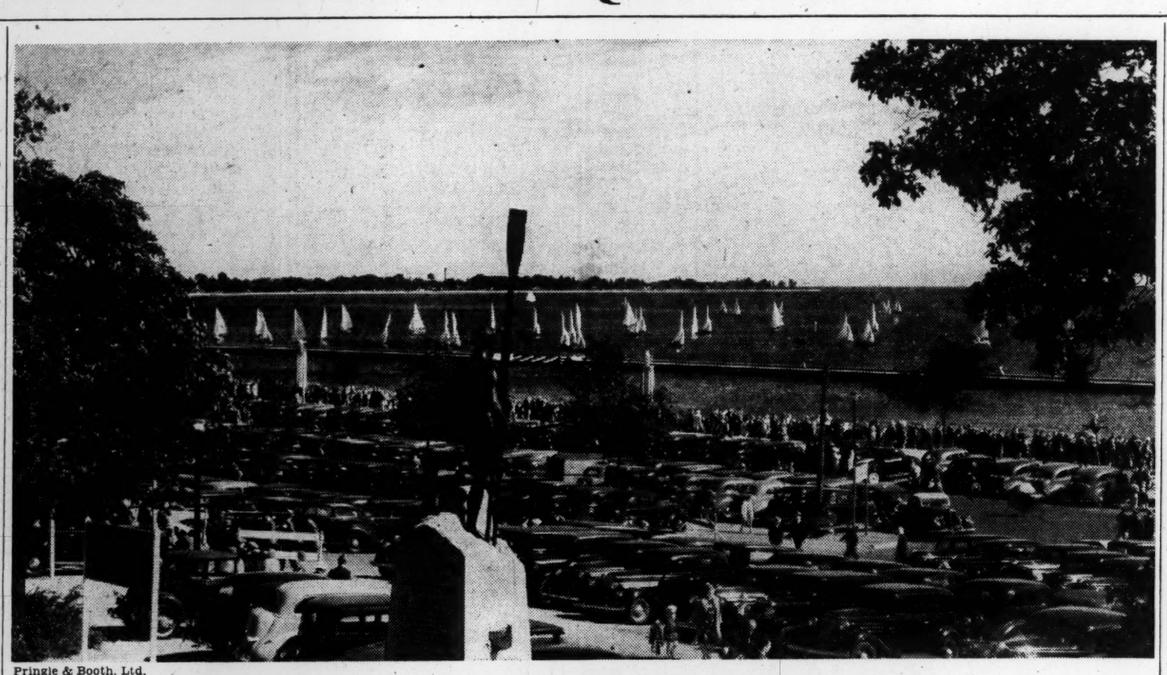
Inroads have been made into the Conservative political control in the provincial field. With the defeat of the Henry government in 1934 by dynamic young Mitchell Hepburn, the Tory bloc in Toronto was split. There are eight Liberal members from the City now in the legislature.

Because of the dominant position of Toronto in provincial politics, there has been in recent years a tendency on the part of the membership of the two principal Parties to look elsewhere for their leaders. To choose men who are not from Toronto, in order to enlist rural support, has been a factor in the choice of the leaders now in the Ontario Legislature. Neither Premier Hepburn nor Conservative Leader Col. George A. Drew is a Toronto resident.

Side-by-side with the great body of Conservative Party support in this venerable Ontario city there dwells an apparently increasing body of Liberal supporters; and probably because of the large industrial working group, a considerable radical faction thrives. The war has shifted the emphasis in political thinking and support; but three or four years ago, when the Nation was searching for a way to meet the problems of unemployment and economic distress, there was in Toronto a large enough radical vote to send Tim Buck, Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, to the threshold of the City Hall. He twice lost fourth place on the four-man board of control in civic elections by a few votes. The Communist aldermen have been elected, and to the Board of Education have gone at least two more.

As Quebec looms large in the political estimates of the day, Toronto occupies an almost equally important place because of its tradition and sphere of influence.

In 1934 early Liberal successes scored in Toronto were sufficient evidence to seasoned political observers that the Tory sway of almost 30 years had come to an end.



Pringle & Booth, Ltd.

Yacht Races on Lake Ontario. Monument of Ned Hanlan in Foreground

Jobless Rolls in Toronto Cut By Industry and Enlisting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Co-ordination of public and private effort to prevent overlapping and to give a more efficient and economic service has been an objective of Toronto's welfare service in the past few years.

First of all, an attempt was made to unite voluntary agencies in a common appeal for support of the public, with the result that some 70 important agencies are now included in the Federation for Community Service, Federation of Catholic Charities, and the United Jewish Welfare Fund. In 1937, there was formed a Welfare Council of Toronto and District, which draws together representatives of all agencies for discussion of difficulties, for research, for consideration of needs, and for the establishment of satisfactory standards. It has been felt that recreational opportunities, for example, are lacking for the underprivileged in the City. Therefore the Junior League of Toronto presented the Council with $10,000 to find out exactly what is needed to fill in these gaps, and to organize recreational activity. The Council plans such work and later hands over the administration to other agencies.

Consolidation

Under conditions that prevailed before the depression, the municipality or the community cared for its dependents; but the Department of Public Welfare of Toronto, created in 1932, administers all municipal services now. In 1933, only $12,000 was paid out in direct relief; but five years later, this had increased to $3,200,000. The Dominion, provincial and municipal governments share this burden. Unemployment relief rolls in Toronto, however, have shown a decided drop, owing partly to enlistments in the C. A. S. F., and partly to increased industrial activity.

Many other agencies have been at work to give assistance to the unemployed, and while many of them helped only a limited number of men, it was on a 50-50 basis, and results were regarded as proportionately better in the final instance than all the millions spent by the Government. Such enterprises have been of great importance in raising the morale of the unemployed, who are said, as a rule, to need only an opportunity to make good on their own. J. Fred Marsh, superintendent of the Toronto district of unemployment service, has expressed the opinion that about 100 men are affected every time a married man is placed in a job.

Churches Help

Last summer, an inter-church emergency committee organized a project to help a body of single unemployed homeless. Some 250 of these were fed during July and August on funds obtained by the churches themselves, and every effort was made to secure permanent jobs for them, with satisfactory results. The men organized themselves, set up a president and a works committee; and after those who didn't really want work were weeded out, the remainder took letters from the inter-church committee, and went after jobs and got them.

A few years ago, the Rev. John Frank, with the support of interested citizens, rented a house to care for more than 100 transients; and in the spring, he secured a farm to which most of the men went. They renovated buildings and grounds, put in and harvested their crops, and had a successful year.

Prominent men of affairs in Toronto this spring formed a non-profit-making company known as Ten-a-Year Limited, the aim being to secure positions each year for 10 graduates of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of Toronto. It was reported at the first meeting of the shareholders and directors that each of this year's 10 charter members has secured a job.

Blind Workers Display Work At Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, June 24—This year at the Canadian National Exhibition the Canadian National Institute for the Blind will again furnish a demonstration and display illustrating their nation-wide social service.

For the past five or six years the Institute has occupied more than a quarter of the entire floor space in the Electrical and Engineering Building, and this exhibit has been one of the features of the C. N. E. that has attracted much attention. It has showed the progress which has been made in recent years in providing means by which those handicapped by blindness can take a part in the social, industrial, and commercial life of the nation.

The 1940 exhibit, as now being planned, will be one of the finest yet attempted, and will reproduce the world of the blind in miniature. Visitors will see how blind men handle the difficult processes which go into the manufacture of brooms. They will see how blind girls, after being trained at the Institute, operate power-driven sewing machines.

There will be blind men working there at all sorts of jobs, not the ordinary work found generally in factories manned by blind workmen, but machine-jobs common to the modern industrial plants. These demonstrators will be men for whom positions have been found in private manufacturing plants, for that is one of the means employed by the Institute in an effort to rehabilitate certain types of blind workers.

In order to show what blind men who are somewhat original in their occupations can do, there will be an apiarist, with a few hundred specimens from his sixty hives of bees, and a poultry expert demonstrating how he handles his chick hatchery. A blind carpenter will be seen making tables and cabinets, handling a power saw with uncanny skill.

Displays Portray Scope of Canadian Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadian Industries, Limited, in its 1940 exhibit in the Pavilion of Industrial Chemistry, will tell the visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition something of its contributions to the procuring of food, shelter, clothing and transportation.

This year C. I. L. has larger show space and is recognizing the need of dramatic expedients in displaying the products of industrial chemistry to the lay observer. In demonstrating the service and convenience for daily living which its products bring, C. I. L. will again use several new methods, including a Magnascope for the convenience of the visitor-in-a-hurry, and a fully equipped theater where several times each day a show will be presented for the entertainment of those who have more time at their disposal.

For the persons who must get their information at a glance, Kodachrome still pictures, taken by Max Sauer, will be projected on four giant screens, each picture in natural color, and they will take the visitor on a quick tour of the products of industrial chemistry in the four fields: food, clothing, shelter, and transportation. An explanatory dialogue between four characters will interpret the subjects. C. I. L. will call this section of its show the Magnascope, an exhibition method used in Canada for the first time.

Product Displays

In the rotunda the 11 divisions of C. I. L. will each arrange product displays, in which products of chemical origin will be displayed in terms of their application to modern life. The mining and organic chemicals will devote their display to color in industry, C. I. L. products used as ingredients of manufacture in textiles, paper, rubber, china and glass, leather, and paint industries and some of the finished products.

Sulphuric acid has been chosen by the general chemicals division as being one of these of greatest significance to daily living, and some of its services in the field of the steel industry, storage batteries, pulp and paper, rayon, "cellophane," and textiles are indicated.

Samples of ore or minerals, produced with the aid of C. I. L. explosives from the copper, gold, asbestos, coal, nickel, and lead mining industries of Canada, will feature the display of the explosives division. The fertilizer division will concentrate on the product of most interest to city dwellers—"Gardenite," and its use for city gardens.

The cellophane display this year will graphically tell the story of its manufacture from pure Canadian spruce, with the assistance of chemical ingredients made in Canada, to the glistening wrapper used for the protection of many articles.

Water Purification

The story of water purification with chlorine, and the essential contribution made to many industries by caustic soda will be shown by the alkali division, the source of the raw materials of which is the salt deposit at Windsor, Ontario. "Windsor" salt with the collaboration of an old Canadian firm of silversmiths, will present a fascinating collection of curious and antique salt dispensers, all the way from the old-fashioned large, open cellar, into which fingers were dipped, to large, pierced-top shakers.

Some of the newer formulations in interior and exterior paints and varnishes will be presented by the paint and varnish division. In the plastics division, one of the newest and most progressive industrial activities, will be a collection of molded articles, from buttons and buckles for women's dresses to steering wheels for automobiles and airplane windshields.

In the C. I. L. theater the many vital contributions which are being made to the comfort and convenience of modern living by industrial chemistry are dramatized in a play written and directed by William Strange, Canadian playwright. Entitled "Who'd Have Thought It?" The play goes back to the reign of King Edward VII, some 30 years ago, to show earlier products of industrial chemistry.

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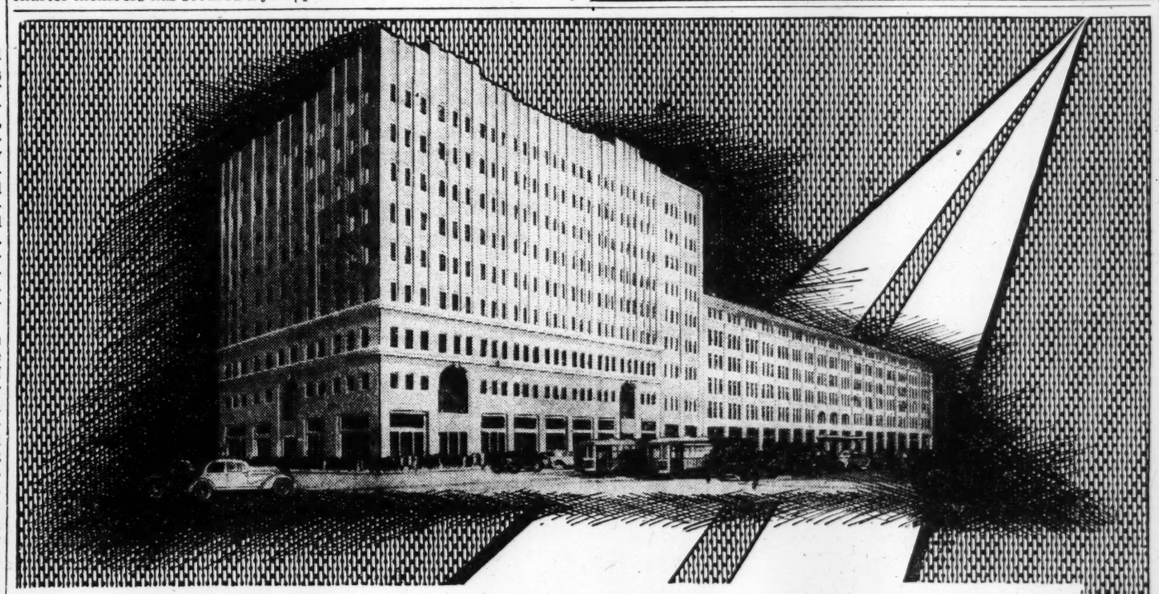

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You have a pleasant surprise awaiting you when you make your first visit to Simpson's in Toronto. You'll find Simpson's a remarkably beautiful store, said to be one of the best-appointed on the continent, with four floors air-conditioned, and window displays that are talked about from coast to coast.
That, of course, is only half the story. Simpson merchandise selections are famed for quality and value (visitors from the United States will find that the exchange makes prices in Canada even more inviting), and Simpson service is renowned. The Parking Garage is on Richmond Street, just opposite the store. Here, Texaco Credit Cards are honored for gas, oil and minor repairs.
Simpson's is one of the largest department stores in the British Empire.
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Lighting and Traction Ownership Raises Toronto Into Prominent Rank

Interest in Power Exhibit Shows Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — With attention focused on the national assets of Canada this year at the Canadian National Exhibition, special interest is centered on the hydro-electric power exhibit.

Ontario's Hydro-Electric Power Commission, which has an exhibit each year at the C. N. E., is publicly-owned, and is an organization of a large number of partner municipalities, co-ordinated into groups or systems for securing common action with respect to power supplies.

As early as 1903, a strong movement was set on foot favoring the conserving of the water powers of the country for the public benefit instead of allowing them to pass into the hands of private corporations.

The movement showed its greatest strength in Ontario, where in that year seven municipalities appointed a commission to deal with power problems. In 1906 this commission became by special Act the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Money required by municipalities for plants to generate and transmit power is loaned by the Province, to be repaid over a period of 40 years.

Service at Cost

The basic principle underlying the operations of the H-E. P. C. of Ontario has always been the providing of service at cost.

Figures bear out the story of a rapid growth of the use of hydro-electric power throughout the Province, depicting as they do the steady increase in opening up new lines through rural areas; the use of a greater and greater number of electrical labor-saving devices on farms, and in cities, towns and villages; an ever-growing expansion of service to manufacturing plants and mining areas in northern Ontario; and more and better commercial lighting service throughout the Province.

At the end of 1939, the H-E. P. C. was serving 858 municipalities in the Province. In that same year approximately 13,000 new rural customers were added to the rural lines, and the Commission's rural operations are now an important feature of its work.

The exhibit of the H-E. P. C. last year in the Electrical and Engineering Building of the Canadian National Exhibition presented a graphic picture of hydro, complete as it was with illuminated enlargements of six typical power developments, including an aerial view of the plant at Cameron Falls on the Nipigon River, a map of Ontario showing power plant locations, transmission lines, distribution sub-stations and the chief branch lines in 1939; smaller maps showing power transmission lines in 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1939, and graphs of the average cost of domestic power in Ontario annually from 1914 to 1939.

Horses Typify Power

This part of the display flanked a beautiful central unit with its theme the development of power from water, made up of a waterfall 14 feet high, out of the base of which rose five white horses typifying the power available from waterfalls, the whole being floodlighted and the horses spotlighted.

Another panel had as its basis, wide distribution, economy and reduction of rates on increase of consumption, while in another panel, around a bronze copy of one cent for a central motif, were shown various electrical appliances and the number of hours' use that could be obtained for a current cost of one cent.

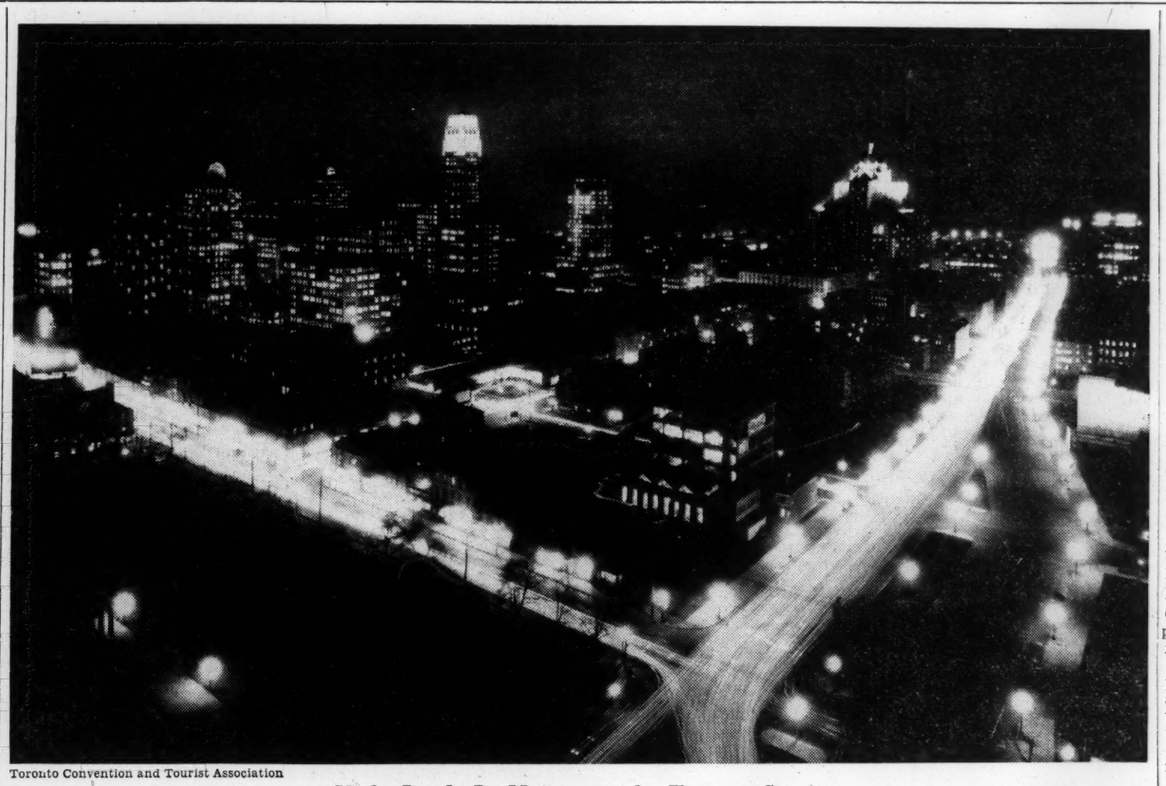
In recent years the Commission has been active in promoting electrical cooking, water heating and better lighting, with a resultant increase in consumption of power. Figures for cities over 10,000 population showed 14 municipalities with domestic service in 1914 and 26 in 1938. Average monthly consumption had increased from 21.8 kilowatt-hours to 182.6 kilowatt-hours in this period, with a decrease in average cost from $4.86 a kilowatt-hour to $1.19 a kilowatt-hour.

Use Increases, Cost Drops

For towns of over 2,000 population, the total of 19 municipalities in 1914 using electric power for domestic service rose to 60 in 1938, the average monthly consumption over this period rising from 17.4 kilowatt-hours to 137.5 kilowatt-hours, with the average cost dropping from $6.38 a kilowatt-hour to $1.49 a kilowatt-hour.

In villages under 2,000 population, the number of municipalities served increased from 18 to 226, the average monthly consumption from 13.1 kilowatt-hours to 106.7 kilowatt-hours, and the cost dropped from $8.55 to $1.80 per kilowatt-hour.

Now with Canada's war effort well under way, particular attention is being given to industrial application and facilities of the Commission are directed to increasing the loads on all lines. The Commission is also ready to co-operate with plants and factories in developing efficient and economic industrial installations.



Toronto Convention and Tourist Association

Night Lends Its Majesty to the Toronto Scene

City Owns Lights and Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Municipal ownership in Toronto extends beyond its parks. For the city, through two Commissions, owns and operates its lighting and its street railway and motorcoach lines.

Toronto ranks among the best lighted cities on the continent, and for its electrical energy looks to the Toronto Hydro-Electric System, one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems of the world, which distributes power at unusually low rates.

This power is provided at cost to the city system by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, an organization of a large number of partner municipalities, co-ordinated into groups or systems for securing common action with respect to power supplies. Toronto is the largest of these municipalities, serving more than 188,000 consumers.

The "Hydro" is a successful business, a fact borne out by statistics which show rapid growth since the Act passed by the Legislature in 1906 constituted the H-E. P. C. on Ontario. The H-E. P. C. has authority to provide electric power for contracting municipalities. This power is, and always has been, provided at cost.

Toronto Transportation Commission, Toronto's publicly-owned street railway, incorporated in 1920, provides its citizens with a safe, comfortable, courteous service, comparing favorably in price with any street railway on the continent, on the most up-to-date cars or in luxurious motorcoaches.

A third commission of particular interest in this air-minded world because of its construction and operation of Toronto's two municipal airports is the Toronto Harbour Commission. In 1937 the City Council decided to construct a combined airport and seaplane base on Toronto Island as well as an all-weather airport at Malton. The result is that Toronto now has ultra-modern airport facilities comparable with the finest on the continent.

Officially named "Port George VI, Toronto Island Airport," in commemoration of the visit of Their Majesties to Canada in 1939, the Island Airport is equipped with a modern administration building, lighting system, hangar, seaplane ramp, low dock and float, built on some 177 acres, much of it reclaimed land. The airport has four flightways, 3,000 feet long and 500 feet wide.

Canadian Fair Planning Big List of Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—World records in many branches of sport have been shattered on the courses of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Each year a large entry list of competitors enter from the United States and Canada taking part in motorboat races, the international track meet, horse-shoe pitching, water skiing and aquaplaning, motorcycle races, swimming and diving, softball extraordinary, tug-of-war and weight-lifting championships.

An outstanding feature this year will be the world's championship in the 225-cubic-inch class motorboats and in outboards. Jack Cooper, veteran driver from Kansas City, will attempt to add the world's championship to his list and will defend his Canadian and international 225 class championships.

Many drivers from New York, Michigan and Ohio will compete in the Canadian championships races for outboard motorboats, commonly known as "sea-fleas."

Officials hope that three outstanding track champions of the United States, Charles Fenske of Wisconsin, American champion miler, Alan Tolmich, Detroit, world's record holder in hurdles, and John Borican, Elberon, N. J., middle distance champion, will be present. Borican has competed at the C. N. E. for three years, but it will be the first appearance of Fenske and Tolmich.

Teams from New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit will compete in international horseshoe pitching championships. In May, 1939, for the first time, a team of 12 Canadian players went to Washington and New York to play a series of international games. Canada finally secured a win on points after closely fought games, but found their competitors took the game very seriously. Return matches were played at the C. N. E. last year, after which the visitors played a series of exhibition games at the various city clubs.

Last year for the first time Canadian table tennis players more than held their own against the cream of talent which competed, representing many leading clubs in the United States, and for the first time in history the Canadian team defeated the United States team to gain possession of the famous Gimbel trophy.

Several Canadian championships will be decided in amateur swimming and diving, and in these United States competitors will find a ready welcome.

Inventions Given Pioneer Showings At Canadian Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian National Exhibition has always been considered a pioneer of scientific progress.

A glance back over the years will show, it is noted here, that the C. N. E. was the first public organization in Canada to offer practical encouragement to aviation, one of the first public bodies on the continent to use electricity for commercial lighting, and the first permanent fair ground anywhere to be lighted at night.

The second electric railway in the world was operated here, and the first real underground installation on the continent was made at the C. N. E., it is claimed. The C. N. E. was also the first annual exhibition in the world to introduce night spectacles, according to local authorities.

Wireless telegraphy, telephony, and radio were shown at the C. N. E. in their very early stages.

Big Exchange Leads World As Mine Mart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The history of the Toronto Stock Exchange is woven into the fabric of the Dominion.

In number of shares handled the Exchange is considered here the world's third largest stock market, the second largest on the continent and the largest mining exchange in the world.

Housed since 1937 in its new building, which provides every modern facility for transaction of its business, Toronto Stock Exchange brings together industrial and mining brokers on one floor as component parts of the same trading system.

The daily movement of the stock list provides an index of conditions in industrial, financial and mining life of the Dominion. Through the past few years gold stocks have dominated mining trading, with Canada's and Ontario's monthly production constantly reaching new records.

In the new era of industrial progress water power is moving along as a close second to the gold trading. Since the war started, interest is noted in base-metal resources, copper lead, zinc, and nickel.

Toronto, with the largest mining market in the world, is also the great mining center of the Dominion.

The mining section of the Exchange lists approximately 200 stocks, base-metals, golds, silvers, coppers, leads, zincs, and gas and oils, having a market value of billions.

The new building led the world's exchange buildings in modernity, installing a new type of equipment, the dial ticker system, which eliminates the necessity of searching yards and yards of ticker tape for the latest quotations on a particular stock.

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Canadian National Exhibition A Wonderland of Enjoyment

By Eleanor Jackson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Stepping inside the gates at the Canadian National Exhibition is stepping into a $21,000,000 city, complete with fire, street cleaning, and police departments, and even a post office.

For two weeks each year this miniature city has a vast population of happy people, filled with the spirit of carnival, enjoying the exhibits inside the buildings with their pageantry of many nations and the revelations of mighty industry on parade.

It claims to be the largest annual exhibition in the world, with $21,000,000 worth of land, buildings, and plant equipment, 350 acres of landscaped park on a mile and a half of the waterfront of Lake Ontario.

The Exhibition will open its gates for its 62nd annual exhibition on August 23, for two weeks. Thousands of people from every walk of life, Government officials from many nations, foreign buyers, business executives, tourists, artists, musicians, farmers, manufacturers, women, and children will throng through the grounds and buildings.

Since its inception more than 140 years ago in the wilderness of Ontario on the Niagara peninsula, the Exhibition has progressed steadily from its first casual annual gathering of pioneers who met to compare products and exchange ideas. Soon it had become an itinerant fair, and then a Provincial exposition and finally was incorporated in 1879 to become a permanent fixture in Toronto. Today it is an all-Canadian exposition—a moving panorama of Canada's national life.

Trade Development

Major emphasis is placed at the Exhibition on trade development and expansion. Foreign buyers see Canada's wide range of manufactured and natural products at a glance, as well as those, among others, from Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Scotland, Finland, France, United States, and this year South and Central American countries. To both buyer and seller the C. N. E. presents unequalled opportunities to investigate Canadian trade conditions.

Sight-seer and vacationist will find plenty of opportunity for fun and relaxation in the grandstand performances, where there are thrills every minute, and in the pageant presented each evening, in Frolexland with its myriad amusements, in watching the model airplane enthusiasts try out their machines in the Coliseum, or attending the internationally famous Horse Show.

Agriculture Theme

The C. N. E. was really founded to promote agriculture and it has never lost sight of its responsibility to this basic industry of the Dominion.

Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and pet stock, roots, fruits and grains of farm and garden, most modern equipment for farm and field, dairy, and apiary, hold a place alongside industrial exhibits.

Manufacturers' exhibits now occupy space in two buildings, and year by year increase in interest.

The Food Products Building has on display fancy foods, everyday foods, expensive foods, and moderately priced foods, all in bewildering array.

This year the Exhibition will focus particular attention on the national assets of Canada as a symbol of the nation's war effort. Depicting the efficient co-ordination of Canada's great resources, it will display both the production and conversion of Canadian raw materials and the co-operation of the Canadian people in their effort to serve.

War Problems Considered

The advent of the war has of necessity brought to the country many problems, domestic and international, problems of production, conservation, economy, and contribution, and every person in Canada has a definite part to play in the co-ordination of Canada's effort. Dedicated to this cause, the C. N. E. is designed this year particularly to render service to manufacturer and consumer alike.

Last year, despite the fact that the war began in the middle of Exhibition time, approximately 1,626,000 persons attended. This year officials expect that even more will be present.

The C. N. E. is no stranger to war-time exhibitions. It carried on through the years 1914 to 1918, and during those years attendance figures rose steadily from 762,000 in 1914 to 946,000 in 1918.

Understanding Promoted

The Exhibition has since then been a strong advocate of peace. Here nations come together in industries, arts and natural science. After visitors have had an opportunity to see products of these many countries, Czechoslovakian embroidery, Dutch paintings, Irish linen, India's brass, English china, Australia's wool, Finland's Olympic Stadium model, California's fruits, Poland's grains, they have a better understanding of the ideals of these nations.

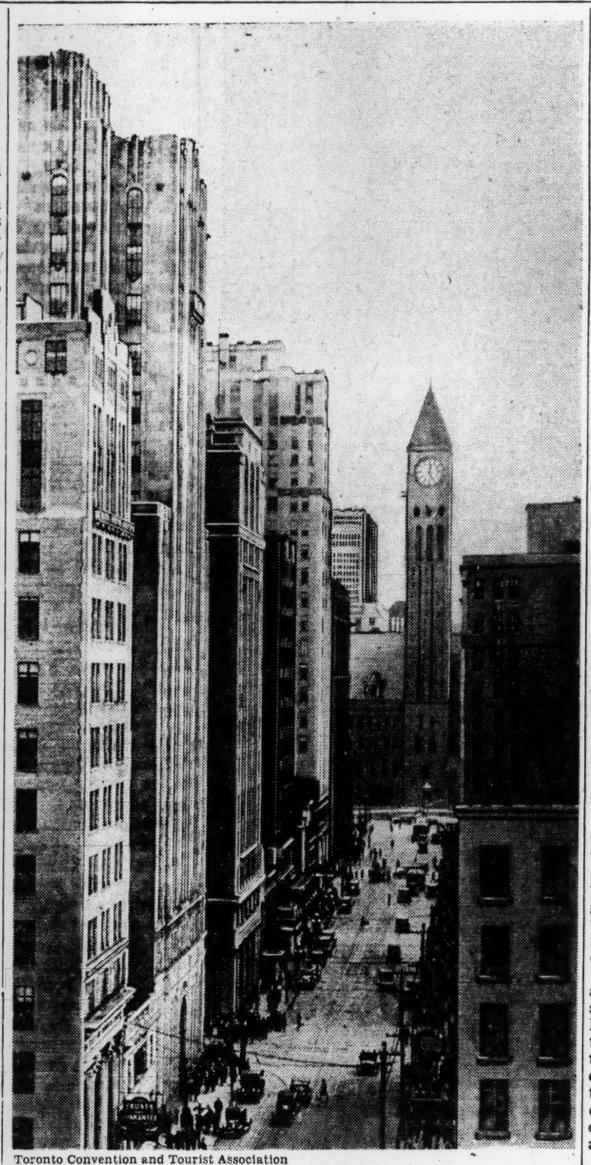
In 1914, when Canada was mobilizing thousands and thousands of troops and training them for overseas service, barracks had to be found, and the Canadian National Exhibition officials offered Exhibition Park with its many large permanent buildings to Military District Number 2 to use during the winter months. They actually housed troops in 1914, 1915, and 1916.

Last September, as soon as the gates closed behind Exhibition visitors, C. A. S. F. troops moved in and swiftly transformed the buildings into barracks. But the changes were not in permanent form and, as soon as the troops left for canvas this spring, the Works Department started to change over from Army barracks to Exhibition buildings.

Army Equipment Stored

By August workers will have removed every vestige of the occupation of the army, and army equipment will have been stored with a view to its prompt reinstallation next fall should it again be required.

Thus once again the sound of marching feet has been heard on this historic site. For on part of the 500 acres that once made up Garrison Common, right beside Exhibition Park, is Stanley Barracks, which houses one of the units of Canada's permanent force. Here stood Fort Rouille, the French fort burned in 1759; here Major Robert Rogers encamped in 1760 after the capture of Montreal, while on his way to receive the surrender of the French posts of Detroit and Michilimackinac; and here the Queen's Rangers under General John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, erected the first buildings on the site of Toronto, among them old Fort York, which building has been restored. Here also was the scene of the historic conflict when in the War of 1812 the Old Fort was seized by American troops.



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Bay Street in Toronto

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Notable Bands Furnish Gaiety To Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Edwin Franko Goldman Band of New York has been engaged as the feature bandshell attraction for the Canadian National Exhibition for 1940. This is the second time this well-known band has appeared in Canada, the first being at the C. N. E. in 1929.

On the occasion of his former visit Mr. Goldman composed "The Canadian National Exhibition March" in honor of his first appearance in Canada.

On this former visit Mr. Goldman also urged the erection of a shell, expressing the opinion that without it his symphonic unit could not give the effects expected. In 1934, Major Adkins, here as conductor with the famous Knellerer Hall Band, likewise strongly stressed the need of a proper band shell. This was erected in 1936.

Such outstanding bands as the United States Navy Band, Creatore's, and from England the Irish Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, His Majesty's Royal Marine Band, and Besses o' the Barn have also played at the C. N. E.

Junior Board Of Directors Enlivens Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The search for ideas to make the Canadian National Exhibition a success year after year has led the directors to adopt the novel scheme of setting up a Junior Board of Directors, composed of school children of the Toronto area.

For the past two years and again in 1940 pupils in public, separate, and technical schools and collegiate institutes in Toronto have been enlisted, and many suggestions made by these interested young persons have been incorporated by the Board of Directors.

The children for this Junior Board of Directors are chosen on a four-point basis, which includes proficiency in academic work, sports, good conduct, and finally a popular vote of their fellow students.

Principals of the various schools have given full co-operation, and 40 per cent of the names they have sent in have been those of girls. Most of the 200 boys and girls chosen to be junior directors each year took their positions seriously, and 86.8 per cent submitted letters suggesting changes and improvements that boys or girls would welcome at the C. N. E.

Thus in 1939, the Directors saw to it that more motorcycle races were on the program; that more airplanes were to be seen; that model airplanes were a bigger feature; and various changes were made in the junior dressmaking exhibits and in the school children's section.

The junior group functioned along lines similar to those of the senior board, and on Children's Day they took entire charge of the luncheon in the Administration Building, at which the senior directors were guests. Representatives of the young people appointed their chairman, who gave the opening address, and introduced and thanked the speaker.

In the letter sent out to the principals this spring, the directors and management of the Exhibition expressed their pride in the efficient manner in which the junior directors have conducted the Exhibition luncheons, and hoped they would prove as efficient in 1940.

Mining Booms Toronto's Industrial Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The experience of suddenly becoming a boom town happened to Toronto 33 years ago. The city was expanding and prospering at the normal rate in 1907, when a prospector's pick flicked from a rock a light that lit up decades of wealth and progress for the Province of Ontario and especially for Toronto. In that year silver was discovered at Cobalt, the greatest silver camp of them all. The discovery of gold at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps followed closely, and with the great expansion of the mining industry came a period of prosperity and activity that raised Toronto to a high place among the business centers of the continent.

Before that time the city had won a place in the industrial scheme of the nation as a source of supply for the new west and the established communities of Ontario. But the opening of the north country, spurned as unfit for agriculture and settlement by all but a resolute band of mining men who had faith in the riches it held, gave Toronto a new importance and a new place in the commercial pattern of the Dominion and the world. The City became the head office for scores of mining companies, its factories became supply houses for the requirements of the new north, and through the City flowed the wealth of the mines.

New buildings replaced smoke-grimed commercial houses and business methods quickened and were modernized under the demands of the vigorous young industry. There grew up the Toronto Stock Exchange, a merger of existing markets. Over 200 mining stocks are listed with it today.

While the growth of mining is to a large degree responsible for the importance of Toronto in Canadian business, it is strategically placed so that it must serve as a commercial nucleus for that large area known as Central Ontario. By estimate, over 2,000,000 Ontario consumers live within a radius of 100 miles of Toronto. The City itself has a population of 631,207, with another 250 000 living in the metropolitan area, which includes several thriving industrial communities. An unofficial estimate for 1938 placed the population at 648,309.

The City is well-placed as a distributing center, with water communication to tide-water in the east and half-way across the continent to the head-of-the-lakes in the west. Both railways operate large terminals, and two modern airports have been constructed, one of these an island where passengers are but a few minutes from the heart of town.

Because of its geographical position Toronto is capable of serving both the east and the west in manufacture and distribution. Hundreds of wholesale and industrial concerns make it their headquarters. Cheap power is available from Ontario's vast hydro-electric system.

Toronto's Bay Street has in recent years been regarded as a close rival of famed St. James Street of Montreal, which for a long time was regarded as the financial symbol of Canada.

Canadian Fair Unmoved by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The financial statement of the Canadian National Exhibition for 1939 showed a surplus paid to the city of $13,665, despite the fact that war was declared in the middle of the 1939 exhibition. Total revenue was $831,775, operating expenses $634,609, additions to plant and improvements $23,124, and payments to the city for debt charges and water rates $160,375.

Elwood A. Hughes, business manager of the C. N. E., is confident that this year's exhibition will be better than ever, believing that the upturn of business, stimulated as it is by orders from British and Canadian governments for war supplies, with the corresponding decrease in unemployment, augurs well for an exhibition of unusual interest and usefulness.

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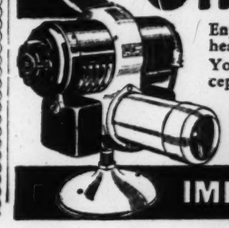
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The Home Forum

Comfort of Earth

"We'd better take canes," she said.

"Why?"

"Seventeen cows."

"Pooh!" I puffed. "I'm not afraid!"

But we took a cane apiece, and that made two. Then we stepped from the farmhouse door down into a small, partially enclosed yard. Out-buildings and a small hill made of it a sheltered place. A lilac bush was pleasantly crowded between a stone wall and a corner of the wood shed. Sunshine lay warm and inviting on the grass. In the open barn door were three kittens, at the fuzzy antic stage. And a blue china saucer filled with milk. Further back, within the shadows, we caught a glimpse of their living apartments, a stout, three-sided box nicely spread with burlap.

I hadn't seen anything as thoroughly engaging as this for years. The kittens, all agog at our arrival (and doubtless supposing our advent was for their personal benefit) tumbled over the threshold and came running. They made a lively company of pink tongues, white whiskers, and absurd, upstanding tails.

Considerable agility and craft were necessary in order to scoop them up, drop them into their box, and escape from their swarming interest.

* * *

At the first gate, we unwound seven pounds of iron chain. "It's safer, this way," remarked my companion. "Young cattle are so mischievous; they bunt an ordinary hook up with their heads."

"Oh, they *do*?" I remarked thoughtfully.

We walked the pasture path. And now I saw sky where once a tree had been. "That's gone! Oh, dear, I used to spend practically whole afternoons smashing nuts on a big rock with a little one. They always taste sweeter under their own tree."

"Likely so," agreed my companion. "The pig-walnut went down in the hurricane; bashed the wall to flinders. The peepers are still hollerin' in that swampy place close by, though. They jingle nights, like sleigh-bells."

"Yes, yes, I remember. The air shook with the sound." There was comfort in this.

* * *

From now on, I gave guarded glances about me. I'd not visited this New England farm for years, and already I was missing old friends. Ten apple trees in the small orchard had left their emptiness behind them; tall grass grew unevenly over the places where they had been. But seven stood squat and spreading as leafy umbrellas, stuck into the ground on thick handles.

Now we took a sunken, hoof-marked path which led into the gentle slope of the north pasture. We heard a new, strange sound. We looked up. A gamesome steer had spied us from the hill. "Hey," he bawled over his shoulder to the herd, "here's—folks! *Come on, fellers!*"

* * *

The entire seventeen rocked forward into a charge. Hoofs pounded like tom-toms. "They're *young*!" I howled at my timid companion who, though country-bred, entertained the most vivid dislike of farm animals. I admit to a certain tremor of apprehension, myself. In fact, I didn't like it.

Horns—immature as yet, but distinctly horns—tossed wildly. Tails flew out straight behind, like narrow flags. They presented an aspect of formidable enthusiasm.

I brandished my cane. "STOP!" I bellowed.

The steer leading the onslaught put on the brakes. The seventeen careered into moderation. "Go away!" I cried. And I meant it. They understood. Disappointed but obedient, their eyes stared at us with that reproachful mournfulness peculiar to bovines. We went on. I let a few modest thrills over my heroic demeanor course through my veins. Skirmishes with traffic, yes; but many a year since I'd had an encounter with cows—in an open field.

* * *

The oldest wall was a mere meandering line of round stones and scrub bushes. We stepped over it into the lovely ancient road which goes to the wood lot. A flat pool of water, left from recent rains, reflected one white cloud and the swift flight of a swallow. Next the bar-way. We slid back the gray, wind-scoured bars (once strong limbs of young and growing trees) and scrambled through.

Instantly I began to feel lightly intoxicated by that familiar lifting sense of joy; which is as it should be when one begins the climb of the last hill.

Briars—sweetfern—bayberries. We reached the top. Below and far away was the blue shimmer of the lake. "Oh, this old walnut has gone down, too!" I wailed. Beyond it, a wild cherry had blown over; yet one section of its rooted foundations held the ground. From that slight contact with the earth, branches were fed and the leaves were fresh and green.

* * *

As we crossed the high level space, naturally and beautifully landscaped with clumps of bayberry bushes, I continued to regret the trees lost in the hurricane. Shag-barks—their gray trunks hoary with the accumulation of winters of high winds. They truly belonged in New England hill pastures.

We took a path between stones as sharp and angular as icebergs; and, like them, their greater portions were buried beneath the surface. Now we came on wet, soggy patches, and black mold: tall-stemmed violets of a deep, self-contained blue. "They grow later here than other places, and higher," said my companion with pride.

Suddenly I stopped stock still. "Just look over there!"

A clump of jack-in-the-pulpits stood together in a kind of churchly sedateness. Brisk and crisp, with a cool light draining through the green canopies above their heads, they presented a touching appearance of gentle inexperience.

We picked a few, careful of the roots, and feeling apologetic as if removing personalities from their native sphere.

Near by a nursling brook, no wider than a silver skein, threaded a blithesome way among tufted hummocks of grass. The grandfather of all frogs spoke to us once, in resounding accents, from an adjacent pool, and then was quiet.

* * *

Not a long walk, but a walk to be remembered. There was earth comfort here, a waiting beneficence, generous, unchanged. One was permitted to turn away for a little, to accept the quiet gratuity of woods and hills, and feel refreshed.

Maybe, after all, *this* was the world, instead of that other which claims us through telephones, radio, and black headlines.

I, for one, walked regretfully back to the pastures. The cattle lifted their heads; but, remembering inhospitable canes, they turned again to grazing.

The kittens, tails erect, waited at the open barn door, all eager innocence. Safe, sheltered, their wide world, a green farmhouse dooryard!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

A Calendar of Stars

The clockwork of the sky revolves, the season turns,
And Arcturus, serenely calm with golden light,
Changeless and steadfast as a long-known friend,
Ascends once more the eastern night.

Bright Spica, clear Regulus and gold Capella
Quietly wheel in their appointed ways;
Auriga's chariot rides again through stellar foam
Under the Pole-star's blue-white rays.

But for Orion, companion of the darker months,
The hour has come to say good-by:
Now Huntsman and Dog-star for a final time this year
Descend the staircase of the western sky.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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"GIRL OF INDIA": *A Drawing by Thomas Handforth*

"GIRL OF INDIA" is one of many drawings Thomas Handforth made during a recent year of travel in the Far East. A Guggenheim Fellowship first took him to India in 1930. Since then, through the medium of etching, lithography, oil, and water color, he has brought back to America much of the glamour and color he has seen in France, Tunis, Morocco, and China. Nor has he neglected far-west Washington, his native state. His technical brilliance records the stinging purity of a frosty morning in the northern wilderness quite as competently as the most exotic Eastern subject.

Besides having to his credit many fine etched plates, Mr. Handforth has been the illustrator of a number of books.

The First Clocks

No one knows what race was the first to invent a calendar or to divide time into years, months, and days or days into hours, for many very ancient races in various parts of the world possessed excellent and accurate calendrical systems thousands of years ago. Our own calendar is fairly recent, for it dates only from 1582 when the old calendar was revised by Pope Gregory. But ages before then the Mayas had devised a calendar even more accurate than our own, the Aztecs had a very exact calendar, and the Incas and pre-Incas of Peru had an equally good system of measuring time.

Yet all of these calendars devised by human beings, ancient as they may be, were very modern and new compared to the calendar which has been used by plants for millions of years.

It may not seem strange that plants should know and recognize the seasons or that they should know the difference between day and night or even between bright sunshine and cloudy weather. But it is truly remarkable that many plants should be able to tell the time almost as accurately as a clock or a watch. Yet many plants do this and if you watch the plants in a garden and note the time when certain plants open their flowers and the time when others close, you will find that they are seldom "slow" or "fast." In fact it is quite simple to have a floral clock such as that devised by the great naturalist, Linnaeus. Of course, the "time" as told by these flowers, will vary according to location, just as there is a difference in our time in various places, and a plant, which in its customary location opens at a certain hour, may be fooled and may open earlier or later if grown farther north, south, east, or west than where it belongs. But once it gets the "hang" of its new environment, it will vary only slightly in its time-keeping. . . .

If you are an early bird, and providing you live in the latitude of our Central Atlantic states or southern New England, you will find the *dandelions* waking up and opening their yellow eyes almost on the stroke of four. An hour later the *poppies*, *day-lilies*, and several other plants decide it is time to begin the day, and between five and six o'clock the *morning-glory* flowers will open. Promptly at seven the lettuce plants and *African marigolds* unfold their blossoms. Various *pinks* think eight is early enough, and the lazy *wild marigolds* stay in bed until nine. Between nine and ten dozens of plants decide that day has come at last, but the *star-of-Bethlehem* waits until eleven, and the common *ice-plant* doesn't tumble out of bed until high noon. By this time many of the early risers are ready to call it a day and quit work. . . . The plants keep "sun time" and may be deceived by dull or cloudy weather or by unusually cold or unusually warm mornings or evenings. In the autumn the morning-glory vines often wait until the sun is well up before opening their flowers, which then remain open throughout the greater part of the day. And on very dull dark days or when the heavy black clouds of a thunderstorm turn daylight into twilight, the primroses, jimson-weeds and others frequently think the sun has set and open their flowers.

But on the whole they keep wonderfully good time and vary little in their hours of opening and closing.—From "Wonder Plants and Plant Wonders," by A. HYATT VERRILL. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Shopping in Chinese

ORIGINALLY the different trades had their shops all grouped together. And although this was then breaking down, you still found all the furniture in Furniture Street, the lantern-makers in Lantern Street, and the workers in jade, gold, embroidery, kingfisher feathers in their respective streets. It was convenient to be able to inspect everything of a kind without journeying here and there. So I set off daily to the Chinese City —Chen Mem wei—and began my furnishing.

I bargained over blackwood tables, watching the men polishing them by holding a shovel of red-hot charcoal above the wood and applying the wax underneath, so that it went in hot. Shovel and hand moved back and forth over the surface till it shone like a mirror—and would not mark, as our "French" polish will. I haggled over curtains and cooking-pots, lanterns, rugs, and divans. I spent hours at the Imperial Goldfish Ponds, selecting exquisite banner-tails. I visited temple market fairs, the night markets, flea markets, thieves' markets, picking up crockery, porcelain, pictures, curios, and despising much at the time I would now gratefully own. It was not only the pleasure of buying and bargaining, it was the teeming life about the stalls that never ceased to fascinate and charm. Tall Manchu women, with their flawless enamel-like makeup, their high black headdresses, and their shoes with the heels beneath the insteps, making them walk as if on stilts; Mongols down from the north, thoughtfully chewing a sugared necklace of red crab-apples as they bargained; children with their four stiff plaits, like dolls round the toy stalls; old men with long thin drooping mustaches, fanning themselves, reflective over the pictures; sober peasants in stolid black, or gay tea-house girls in their short tunics and bright trousers; all life was there, from satin to cotton, from childhood to dotage, and it was all happy and genial. By the time it was over I knew every quarter of the city, and had shopkeeping friends in every street.—CECIL LEWIS, in "Sagittarius Rising." (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Sand Dune Pinnacle

Across the sand dunes, in the wind-swept spaces,
Bayberry with scrub oak interlaces;
Fine and clear the cicada pipes, and shrill
The black-backs cry against the white-faced hill.
Clusters of beach plum stray, with green of pea
Mingling their colors cool against the sea;
And I, a link between the sky and sand,
Cradle a gray horizon in each hand.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

"Except ye be converted"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE DISCIPLES asked the Master (Matthew 18:1), "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" he said (18:3), "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." And although he himself illustrated perfectly the nature of such childlikeness, and proved its desirability, many have found it difficult to understand just how to turn to childlikeness.

Perhaps the most noteworthy characteristics of the normal child are its selfless spontaneity and joyousness. This may be due primarily to the fact that normally a child has natural confidence in good. Mary Baker Eddy observes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 236), "Children are more tractable than adults, and learn more readily to love the simple verities that will make them happy and good." She adds, "Jesus loved little children because of their freedom from wrong and their receptiveness of right."

Christ Jesus' love of good was native to him, and he was protected against suggestions of worldliness by his complete confidence in God as Father. By what he taught, as well as by what he did, he sought to make plain to others the marvelous nature of Deity as infinite good. Christian Science, or the Science of Christ, as discovered and given to the world by Mrs. Eddy, reveals the divine Principle of the Master's work.

The truth of being, revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science, would be more readily accepted were it not for the belief in existence as material. Men think that they exist in matter, and that they are separated from God and from one another, and thus they spend weary years in the service of this false sense of selfhood. But unquenchable spiritual yearnings inspire them with the desire to find in Spirit the security, beauty, and harmony which Jesus revealed, with the result that sooner or later they gain confidence in the supreme love of God. Thus are they converted, turned, from fear and suffering to the confidence and joy attending the conviction that God is the Life of man.

Therefore conversion, or turning to God, as understood in Christian Science, is not a merely emotional experience. It involves the calm, demonstrable understanding of God and of His law. Materiality, the only evidence of which is obtained from the unreliable physical senses, is seen to be a misconception, inasmuch as Spirit, God, must be the actual substance of His creation. Health, for instance, is the consciousness of harmony; it is not a material condition. Supply is the evidence of Love's sufficient provision for His creation. Brotherhood is the harmony expressed by God's children, who are governed by the one Mind.

Mrs. Eddy indicates how the acceptance of these spiritual facts affect one's point of view, where she writes (Science and Health, p. 9): "The test of all prayer lies in the answer to these questions: Do we love our neighbor better because of this asking? Do we pursue the old selfishness, satisfied with having prayed for something better, though we give no evidence of the sincerity of our requests by living consistently with our prayer?"

Since God, to whom we pray, is indeed the Father of all, we live consistently and prayerfully as we recognize the true selfhood of all as made in the divine image. Thus we realize that the real man is loving, perfect, immortal. In the utilization of the courage and inspiration which flow from this understanding we may press forward in tasks of loving service, finding therein health, harmony, and many wonderful opportunities.

Because humanity, as a whole, accepts when it should reject the fallacious claims of evil, materialism seems so insistent that one's spiritual understanding is often tested. The glory of such testing is the opportunity it affords for demonstrating more convincingly the supremacy of spiritual verities. As Peter's allegiance to the Master's teaching was sorely tried on the night before the crucifixion, and as he wept because he had not remained loyal to heavenly ideals, so many another may have felt utterly cast down because, when faced by an emergency, he did not turn to Truth. It is encouraging to recall that Jesus, foreseeing the test of faith, said to Peter (Luke 22:32), "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not: and when thou are converted, strengthen thy brethren."

By prayerfully realizing faith in good, one may throw off the sackcloth of self-reproach. Confident humility—childlikeness—demonstrating reliance on Him who is the Father of all, makes one faithful.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Voice in the Garden

WAS IT SUMMER who spoke in the darkness, in the hidden garden? The grass is not yet deep. The yellow rose lies budded and asleep. The fountain sings a thin and silvery song, sung to the plucking of clear crystal strings. In the day, the sun is like honey poured over the quiet pool. Now the memory of the sun is cool. But there is a fragrance of sun still rising from the ground, an echo of warmth, a golden sound, now that the day is done.

Only summer can make this magic be—of gold leaf on the dark tree, of sun in the night-stone. It was summer who spoke in the darkness—in the hidden garden.

S. VAN A. A.

„אז ווען איהר וועט אייך ניט בעקעהרען"

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועלכע קריסטלעך וועלען פארשטיין סייענם

ווען די תלמידים האבען געפרעגט דעם לעהרער, יעזוס, (מתי יח:1), „ווער איז דער גרעסטער אים קעניגרייך פון הימעל?" האט ער געזאגט (יח:3), „אז ווען איהר וועט אייך ניט בעקעהרען און וועט זיין ווי קליינע קינדער, וועט איהר ניט אריינקומען אים מלכות השמים." און אבווהאל איז האט אילוסטרירט די נאטור פון אזא קינדישען גלויבען אוף א פאלקאמענעם אופן, און האט אויספארווירט איהר ווינשענסווערדיגקייט, פון דעסטוועגען איז עס זעהר שווער פאר פילע מענשען צו פערשטעהן ווי אזוי מען קען בעזיצען אזא קינדישען צוטרוי.

די מערקווירדיגסטע באראקטעריסטישע צייכענס, פילויכט פון דעם נאראמאלען קינד זיינען זיין אונאויוג-נזיצונג פרוויוילוגקייט און פרעהלוכקייט. די אורזאכע ווארום ער פערמאגט דיזע מעלות מעג הויפטזעכליך צוגעשריבען ווערען צו דעם פאקט, אז דאס קינד, אויף א נארמאלען שטויגער, בעזיצט א נאטירליכען צוטרוי צו גופעם. מערי ביייקער עדדי אין „וויסע-"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. שאפט און בעזונדם מיט א שיכטעל צו זי הויליגע שריפטען" (s. 236), מאכט דיזע בעמערקונג: „קינדער זוינען לויכטער צו לערנען ווי צרוואכטענע מענשען, דערויבער לערנען זיי זיך אוים וואס שנעלער צו ליבען די אויסאכט וואהר-הויטען וואס שנעלער צו טאכען גלויכליך און גוט." זי מאכט נאך א בעמערקונג אז „יעזוס האט גלילים קלוינע קינדער צולוב זוינער אונשולדיגקייט און זוינער ווילונקייט אנצונעהמען דאס וואס איז רעכט."

קריסטוס יעזוס האט אויסער גלויבט גופעם ווייל דאס איז נעווען אן אינגלאנדענע מעלה מים אוהם, איוך האט ער גהאטאט אזא פאלקאמענעם צוטרוי צו גאט אלס זוין אבער, אז עס האט איהם שטענדיג בעשטיין פון וועלטליכע פרוינדען אין אזוי זוינע לעהרער, אזוי גוט ווי אין אלע זוינע ווערק. האט זיך געשטארקט צו טאכען קלאר צו אנדערע די וואונדער-באער נאטור פון דער גאההויט, און אנצוצוינגען אז גאט איז די אונענדליכע גופעם. קריסטוסען סויענם די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט. אדער די וויסענשאפט פון קרייסט, וואס מרס. עדדי האט עסטדקט און גענעמט אז דער וועלט, עסטבלעקט דעם געטליכען פרינציפ פון יעזוסים ווערק.

וועז נים צוליוב דעם גלויבען אין א מאטעריעלען עקזיסטענץ, וואלט די וועלט נים געווען אזוי אונווילוג אנצונעהמען די וויסענשאפט פון קרייסטענץ, וואס קריסטוס יעזוס האבען אין פרעקט. מענשען דענקען אז זיי עקזיסטירען אין דער מאטעריע, אין אז זיי זוינען אפגעזונדערט פון גאט, אין איינער פון דעם צוויי-וועלטן. דערויבער ווערען זיי אוסגעמאטערט יאהרען לאנג בעדינגענדיג דיזען פאלשען אינגעזוצען בעררוף פון עקזיסטענץ. אבער די גוטסיוג ביוקשאפטען, וועלכע קענען נים אוסגע-לאשען ווערען, בעגינסטערט זיי מים דעם שרלאנג צו גיפיגען אין דעם הויליגען גוטסם די זוכרהויט, שעהנהויט, אין הארמאניע וועלכע יעזוס האם עסטבלעקט, אין דער רעזולטאם אז, אז מרייהער אדער שפעטער קריגען זיי א צוטרוי צו דער אל-העקסטער ליבע פון גאט. אוך ענדליך ווערען זיי בעקעהרם, דאס הייסם, צוטרוי צו גופעם מארו בייקער עדדי אין „וויסע-גרוסקן דעם צוטרוי אוך פרויד ווען ווערם זיי גע-שאפקען בשעת זיי ווערען אויבערצייגם אז גאט איז דאס לעבען פון דעם מענשען.

דערויבער קענען מיר זאגען, אז בעקעהרונג, אדער דאס קעהרען זיך צו גאט, ווי עס ווערם פערשטאנדען אין קריסטשען סויענס, איז נים אן ערשאהרונג ווען ווירקם בלויז אוף די קרעפטליכע גענוהלען. פערקעהרם, עס מאדערם א רוהיגען פערשטאנד פון גאט אלס אזוי זיין גופעם, א פערשטאנד ווען קען דורכגעפיהרט ווערען אין מעגליכקייט לעבען. די מאטעריאליסטען, וועלכע קען נאר בעגרייפם ווערען דורך די סינענם הושים, הושים אוך וועלכע מען מאך זיך-נים פערלאזען, זעהם זיך עדי-ליך אן אלס א אלשער בעגריף, דען עס איז זעלבסם פערשטענדליך אז דער הויליגער גייסט, גאט, סוז זיינען די ווירקליכע סובסטאנץ פון דער וועלט ווען דער וואהר-הייטזוכענדער גייסט איז נים אין שטאנד צו פערשטעהן דאס וואס איז גאטליך, איז ער אוך נים אין שטאנד צו פערשטעהן דאס וואס איז מענשליך. ווי עס שרייבט דער אפאסטל פאולוס אין זיין ערשטען בריוו צו דער קארינטהער קירכע (2:14), „אבער דער נאטירליכער מענש פארשטעהט נים די זאכען פון גאטס גייסט, ווארום זיי זענען איהם נארישקייט, און ער קען זיי נים דערקענען, ווייל זיי ווערען גיסטליך אונטערשיידט."

דער ווארט „וויסענשאפט" ווערט אין דער הייליגער שריפט אויך אנגענומען אלס א סינאנים פון „אמת", ווי אין דעם ווארט פון יעזוס (יוחנן יז:17), „הייליג זיי זיי אין דיין אמת, דיין ווארט איז אמת." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (יז:26) זאגט יעזוס, „איך האב זיי באקאנט געמאכט מיין נאמען, און וועל עס נאך באקאנט מאכען." דאס ווארט „באקאנט מאכען" איז אויך איבערגעזעצט „דערקלערען" אין אנדערע איבערזעצונגען. אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (יז:8) זאגט יעזוס, „ווארום איך האב צו זיי גערעדט די ווערטער וועלכע דו האסט מיר גענעבען; און זיי האבען זיי אויפגענומען, און האבען מיר וואהרהאפטיג דערקענט אז איך בין פון דיר ארויסגעקומען, און זיי האבען גלויבט אז דו האסט מיך געשיקט." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (יז:17) זאגט יעזוס, „הייליג זיי זיי אין דיין אמת, דיין ווארט איז אמת." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (יז:19) זאגט יעזוס, „און פון זייערט-וועגען הייליג איך מיך אליין, אז זיי אוך זאלען הייליג זיין אין אמת." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (יז:25) זאגט יעזוס, „אז גערעכטער פאטער, אוך האט די וועלט דיך נים דערקענט, אבער איך האב דיך דערקענט, און דיזע האבען דערקענט אז דו האסט מיך געשיקט." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (יז:26) זאגט יעזוס, „און איך האב זיי באקאנט געמאכט דיין נאמען, און וועל עס נאך באקאנט מאכען, אז די ליבע מיט וועלכער דו האסט מיך ליב, זאל אין זיי זיין, און איך אין זיי."

דער ווארט „וויסענשאפט" ווערט אוך אנגענומען אלס א סינאנים פון „וויסען", ווי אין דעם ווארט פון פאולוס אין זיין ערשטען בריוו צו דער קארינטהער קירכע (8:2), „אויב עמעצער מיינט אז ער וויסט עפעס, ווייסט ער נאך נים ווי ער דארף וויסען." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (8:3) זאגט פאולוס, „אבער אויב עמעצער ליבט גאט, דער איז באקאנט פון איהם." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (8:11) זאגט פאולוס, „ווארום דורך דיין וויסען וועט דער שוואכער ברודער פארלוירען גיין, פאר וועלכען כריסטוס איז געשטארבען?" אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (8:13) זאגט פאולוס, „דעריבער, אויב עסען מאכט מיין ברודער שטראפלוז, וועל איך קיין פלייש נים עסען אויף אייביג, כדי איך זאל מיין ברודער נים שטראפלוז מאכען." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (10:1) זאגט פאולוס, „ווארום איך וויל נים, ברודער, אז איהר זאלט נים וויסען, אז אלע אונזערע עלטערן זענען געווען אונטער דער וואלקען, און אלע זענען דורכגעגאנגען דורך דעם ים." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (10:19) זאגט פאולוס, „וואס זאג איך דען? אז דאס עפעס וואס איז אפגעטעטיגט איז עפעס, אדער אז דער אפגעטעטיגטער גופעם איז עפעס?" אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (10:28) זאגט פאולוס, „אבער אויב עמעצער זאגט צו אייך, דאס איז אפגעטעטיגט פלייש, עסט נים, פאר דעם וואס דעם וואס האט עס אנגעזאגט, און פאר דעם וואס דעם וואס האט עס אנגעזאגט." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (10:29) זאגט פאולוס, „איך מיין נים דיין אייגענעם וויסען, נאר דעם אנדערען וויסען." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (10:32) זאגט פאולוס, „ווערט נים אנשטויסיג, נים צו יידישע, נים צו גריכען, נים צו דער קירכע פון גאט." אין דעם זעלבען קאפיטל (10:33) זאגט פאולוס, „אזוי ווי איך בין אוך אלע מענשען אין אלע זאכען צופרידען, נישט זוכענדיג מיין אייגענעם נוץ, נאר דעם נוץ פון פילע, כדי זיי זאלען ווערען גערעטעט."

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דער ווארט וואלט ווערען בעקומען איינעראמאיאן ווענען קריסטשען סויענס ניטערשטאנד, וואס ווערט אריינגע-נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אוך מא-כען זייער ערקלערונג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סויענס פאבלישונג פאסיעפיק, פאסטשטוועק, י. ס. א.

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SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1940

Peas High On Frozen Food List

They lead in vegetables while strawberries are on top in popularity among the fruits.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Strawberries are the most popular frozen fruit and green peas the most popular frozen vegetable. Blueberries are second and cherries third in popularity among the fruits. Of the vegetables, lima beans take second place with broccoli and spinach running close behind. The poll was recently taken by H. C. Diehl of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Diehl Looks forward to a continuing increase in the frozen pack, to better quality and lower prices. Expansion of this industry promises to have far-reaching effects upon the economic picture of New England. Several new plants have already been built and others are building. Freezing eliminates the losses from spoilage unavoidable in marketing fresh fruit and vegetables, and with new methods of preventing freezer burn, popularity is rising.

* * *

Gustavus J. Esselen, Boston research chemist and business engineer, lists the three human traits upon which scientific research is based as curiosity, doubt, and conviction.

Curiosity, he says, is at the base of much of the world's scientific progress, driving researchers into making endless studies and experiments to discover the why of things. Doubt concerning accepted facts or theories has accounted for a great many important discoveries in all fields. Conviction that a problem can be solved, some mystery resolved, some result attained, is the third great motivating influence.

"Add to this common sense and intellectual honesty," says Dr. Esselen, "and you have the ideal combination for a good research scientist."

* * *

Meteors, or shooting stars as they are more popularly known, all seem to be permanent members of the solar system to which the earth belongs. Dr. Fletcher Watson of Harvard College Observatory in a report recently made finds that measures of their speeds show them moving too slowly to have come in from outer space.

* * *

The Living Green

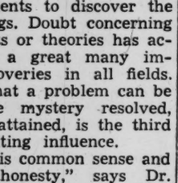
The earth is never conquered, its bright airs
Slip through the tyrants' fingers, and soft hills
Rise higher than their grasping fingers reach;
No arm has yet encircled the proud sea
Nor won the moon by climbing starry stairs.
Each day another cup of morning spills,
Pouring its sunlight down some coastal beach—
No man has held such soft liquidity,
And no man ever will.
Men have built armies, overrun the earth,
Taken tall cities, sacked them to the ground
And unfurled banners over many a wall
Crying: We are the mighty of all time.
But seeds are never dead, they know their worth;
Already runners moved without a sound
To forge a chain of greenery over all
Till Conquerors' names lived only in a rhyme—
Those vines are living still.

Pegasus

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening and somewhat mild weather with occasional showers this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 60; moderate to fresh northeast and easterly winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Occasional rain and slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight; Tuesday showers, colder at night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain and warmer tonight; Tuesday showers and warmer, followed by colder at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and east winds over north portion and moderate east shifting to fresh southwest winds over south portion; weather cloudy, with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	76	New Orleans	79	90
Chicago	62	83	New York	56	74
Denver	46	70	Norfolk	78	84
Helena	50	78	Philadelphia	62	73
Kansas City	57	76	St. Louis	62	88
Los Angeles	57	73	San Francisco	54	60
Miami	79	87	Washington	74	83
Minneapolis	57	70			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 24.
B—Maximum, June 23.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:36 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 2:39 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Greater Study of Child Is Urged at Wellesley

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 24—Keynoter to a six-day combined parent and teacher discussion of Child Development Dr. William H. Burton, Director of Apprenticeship, Harvard University, led off the opening session here of the regional conference of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education with advice to study the child in all of his activities and expression of interests if one intends to be effective in teaching him.

"The child early begins to try to satisfy his needs and desires, and learns through the experiences he gains in doing this," Dr. Burton said. Learning is in effect, then, experiencing, whether in the 3 R's or other fields. Anyone who seeks to teach a child, therefore, can find the most effective methods of doing so by studying the child not only in his school but also in his home and in his play. The modern school recognizes that learning experiences cannot be separated into compartments, that it is the whole child that is being taught, and not some isolated academic portion of him.

Groups Organize

The nine study groups, of which the bulk of the conference is formed, after meeting under Dr. Burton this morning to consider this and other aspects of child development, separated to organize under their specialist leaders. In the evening sessions, open to the public, the groups again assemble as a whole. Dr. Payson Smith, of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, is addressing the session this evening on "A Living Philosophy of Education," Miss Bernice A. Hill, kindergarten teacher of the Winship School, Brighton, and President of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education, presiding.

Important in this study of the whole child which is being stressed in every session of the conference is the discussion of home and school relationships, carried through under the chairmanship of Miss Jarenda E. Prentiss, of the Home and School Visitors Association, Boston.

"It is too early to see what line the discussion will take as the days go by, but it is safe to say that the three major questions formulated from the many sent in ahead of time by parents and teachers will serve as framework." said Miss Prentiss in an interview. These questions are: 1. What are the barriers which prevent a more dynamic relationship between parent and teacher? 2. Why is it important for both teacher and parent to see the growth of the child in relation to his own world of home and school? 3. How may the school more effectively include the home in carrying out its educational plans?

Co-operation of Home

Miss Prentiss, whose job in serving the Boston schools is to build bridges between parents and teachers for the sake of the "whole child," says that teachers really "can't get to first base without the co-operation of the home," but that the study of how to help home and school pull together in an integrated way has been sorely neglected by both.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Bernice A. Hill

Kindergarten teacher in the Winship School, Brighton, President of the Massachusetts Association of Childhood Educators

At present Johnnie's mother and teacher usually come together only when Johnnie has a bad report card or has done something wrong or when misunderstandings are sharpened by some other circumstance. The odds are against a harmonious relationship, and Johnny reaps the results.

"A frank examination of the barriers in the way of an informal, constructive co-operation is what we shall have in our study group," said Miss Prentiss.

Routine letters and reports sent home by the school are among these barriers, as she sees them. Each side giving in to snap judgments about the other is another, as are fixed attitudes about the child. Another is the notion on the part of parents that an efficient parent organization meeting with a speaker is a full substitute for sitting down quietly with the teacher and pooling experiences of home and school in an effort to see and understand the whole Johnnie.

Practical Experience

One of the discussion leaders of Miss Prentiss's group, in point of fact—Miss Mildred March, Principal of the John Ward School, Newton—has had informal discussion groups of just this sort, parents sitting down with teachers, grade by grade; and is expected to bring into the week's meetings her practical experience with this form of parent-teacher co-operation.

Miss M. Ethel Batschelet, Director of the Visiting Teacher Department of the Hartford, Conn., Public Schools, O. A. Kitterman, a parent and President of the Parent-Teacher Association, Sharon, Mass., and Mrs. S. Max Nelson, a parent, East Boston, are the other discussion leaders in Miss Prentiss's group.

Aircraft Work In Bay State Can Be Jumped

Survey by the Associated Industries shows labor and plants available for increased activity.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts industry has the skilled labor resources and available plant space to do more for American air defense than it is now performing, according to the current issue of Industry, organ of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The Bay State is already a substantial contributor to the aircraft industry, Industry says, some 75 plants now purveying to the industry out of 250 listed in the magazine. This is by no means a full listing of Massachusetts industry, however, since all the returns from a State-wide survey were not in at the time of publication. The survey was a State-sponsored project undertaken by Associated Industries in collaboration with the State Aeronautics Commission, of which Crocker Snow is Director.

Factory Space

It showed that there is a total of at least 1,360,000 square feet of factory space either vacant or available by rearrangement in "going" Massachusetts concerns, not considering vacant factories or mill buildings.

The survey also indicated that there is an earnest desire on the part of Bay State industry to do far more than it is at present in the industrial emergency. It was also found that there is a very natural lack of engineering knowledge in many instances regarding the parts and accessories that are required in the construction of airplanes and of the equipment necessary to produce these products. In many cases Associated Industries learned that Massachusetts manufacturers did not know the procedure by which necessary information regarding standard specifications may be obtained.

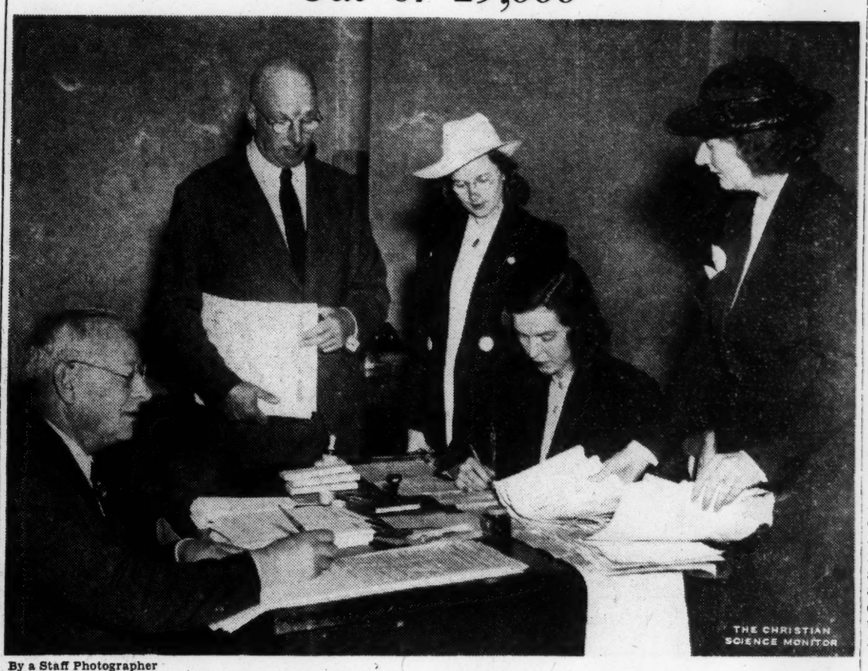
Emphasizing that it was going far beyond the mere collecting of information, Associated Industries engaged Archibald Johnston, an aeronautical engineer and World War flier, to act as co-ordinator between the organization's industrial members and the military and commercial aircraft interests. Mr. Johnston, with Roy Williams, manager of Associated Industries, are and will be familiar figures before the aircraft procurement boards of both the Army and Navy and the aircraft manufacturers, their brief cases crammed with Bay State industrial information.

Connecticut Plan

According to Mr. Williams, the Associated Industries plan is moulded very closely to the plan developed by Harvey P. Williams, head of the Connecticut Aeronautical Development Commission. The Connecticut plan, which has been operating for over ten months, has listed the Nutmeg State's many aeronautical facilities and broken down in many categories.

Massachusetts could, by placing more funds with its State-aided vocational schools by July 1, prepare a maximum of 5,500 more workers during July and August, Industry said. If the present law limiting enrollments in the Evening Industrial Schools to those employed in similar occupations in the daytime were suspended, as was the case during the World War, a maximum of 7,500 men could be given short terms of training.

Out of 29,000



By a Staff Photographer

Petition to President

Seated and signing: Louis Linsky of Roxbury. Around desk, left to right: Rene Onwood of Hingham, representing the committee; Miss Grace Cordingley of Lynn, volunteer worker; Mrs. Harold Coolidge, chairman in charge of petitions; Mrs. Marmion Simmons, assisting with signatures.

New England Lags in Army Enlistments

Army enlistments in New England are lagging this week by about 187. The War Department's quota sought for the First Corps Area—New England—is 787 by June 30.

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, who released these figures, thought it would be entirely possible to obtain these 187 enlistments during this week.

New England enlistment, he said, under the new regulations may mean service in far places. Some of these young men between 18 and 35 who sign up here will find themselves "vacationing" in Puerto Rico. Others will be taking the advice of Horace Greeley, for there are vacancies at the Presidio, the Army Base in San Francisco.

Some khaki clad recruits will head for the geen hills of Vermont, where there are openings in the famous seventh field artillery at Fort Ethan Allen. "There haven't been as fine opportunities in the service for a long time as there are right now," said General Woodruff.

New England recruiting quota for the next period, July 1 to August 31, has just been announced as 2,045. To this will be added the deficiency, if any, in the first quota ending this week.

In Washington, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, was not so optimistic. Claiming that voluntary enlistments have failed to bring the army up to its quota, Senator Lodge is urging the passage of compulsory selective service law so, as he put it, "that this period shall not be known as the Chamberlain era in American history."

Instead of an army up to 375,000 men, it was the conviction of the Senator from Massachusetts that the United States should have an army of 750,000. For proof of the failure of voluntary enlistment, he pointed to the figures for the First, Second, Third and Fifth Corp Areas. Their quota, he asserted, is 13,194 by June 30. By June 16 only 8,591 had been recruited, necessitating reduction in quota for these areas, the difference being added to other areas.

As for extending military training to include the Civilian Conservation Corps, Senator Lodge was emphatically opposed to such a plan. He termed it "grossly undemocratic" because "they single out a group of underprivileged boys for special treatment, and I do not believe that is the right way to proceed."

Ally-Aid Names Rushed

Eleventh hour efforts to obtain a rush of signatures for forwarding to the President and Congress tomorrow a 1,000-foot petition now bearing some 29,000 names were being made today by the Boston branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, in the opening of a new headquarters at 560 Washington Street.

Mrs. Harold Coolidge and a staff were on hand all day to advise those who dropped in from the Washington Street throng as to the five-fold aims of the committee. This office has taken the place of the office occupied until last week at 221 Washington Street—the other end of the shopping district.

Plans were announced to send the roll of names by air to Washington, leaving the East Boston Airport at 9:20 p. m. Members of the executive committee of the branch will be present at the take-off when Robert H. Davison, a member of the committee, boards the plane with the State record of supporters of William Allen White's plan to aid the Allies.

The committee does not plan to curtail its activities with the departure of the petition, which calls for action on the following points:

1. Prompt shipment to the Allies of all materials of war now available which are not necessary to our own defense.

2. The passage of such legislation as may be necessary to enable the Allies to obtain loans and credits in this country.

3. The passage of such legislation as may be necessary to prevent the shipment of goods to the enemies of the Allies or to other countries where they may be transshipped to them.

4. The speeding of production of war materials to the utmost of our abilities for shipment to the Allies and for our own defense.

5. The passage of such legislation as may be necessary to permit our citizens to volunteer for military service with the Allies.

Col. William ("Wild Bill") Donovan, who was commanding officer of New York's "Fighting 69th" regiment during the World War, is expected to be a speaker at the meeting to be held in Fanueil Hall on Friday evening. The meeting will be for representatives of city and town branches of all New England States, except Connecticut.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, will be one of the speakers at the meeting. Mayo A. Shattuck, executive vice-chairman of the New England branch, will preside.

WPA to Purge Advocates Of 'Total' States

Bay State rolls may be cut 300 to 600 under new regulations; all must sign pledges.

Plans have been completed for a drive to rid Works Projects Administrative rolls in Massachusetts of Nazis, Communists and members of other subversive organizations by July 1, State WPA Administrator Denis W. Delaney announced today. Responsible estimates indicated between 300 and 600 persons may be dropped from the rolls.

Every WPA worker, including administrative officials, will be required to sign before July 1 an affidavit stating he is neither a member nor a supporter of any subversive organization. These affidavits, its is expected, will be distributed to local offices from the State headquarters in Boston in a day or so.

The purge is part of a nation-wide drive, machinery for which was in motion today following a week-end announcement by Col. F. C. Harrington, National Works Projects Commissioner, that steps would be taken to weed out all members of subversive groups.

Fiscal Year Covered

Colonel Harrington's order was in accordance with a provision of the new Relief Appropriations Act approved by Congress excluding all members of such organizations from WPA grants during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Tentative figures gathered in New York City indicate at least 1,000 out of the 101,000 on WPA rolls there may be dropped. At the same rate, nearly 650 out of the 65,000 on the rolls in Massachusetts, and 150 out of the approximately 15,000 in Boston would be involved.

Responsible quarters, however, expressed the opinion the proportion here will be substantially less that that.

A slight increase in Boston's dependent aid rolls was seen as result of the new policy. Political affiliations have never been considered by local welfare officials in granting aid, it was explained by William G. O'Hare, Director of Walfare. "Unless some entirely new rule, regulation or law were adopted affecting this office," Mr. O'Hare stated, "we would have to accept these persons if otherwise eligible."

Local Relief Increase

In the past, roughly three-fourths of the persons laid off WPA rolls eventually found their way on to local relief rolls. Even if as many as 100 were added, this would increase expenditures by only about $640 a week, compared with a total annual expenditure for dependent aid cases of nearly $5,000,000.

Reliable observers emphasized the fact any false statement in connection with the affidavit is punishable as a felony by two years in prison or fine of $2,000, or both. "This device gives WPA administrators an effective means to exclude members of subversive groups—something which has heretofore been impractical," one source explained.

Because the affidavit states the signer is not, and while a WPA employee will not become a member or supporter of any Nazi, Communist or similar group, it is seen as an effective bar to future subsersive activity by workers now on the rolls. Should a worker join such a group after signing the affidavit, he would be liable to full punishment, is was explained.

'Pore Spelang' Decried in Lynn

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., June 24—Spelling may not be one of the Arts, but it deserves just as much attention today as it did when the little red schoolhouse was the center of learning, according to Nicholas J. Wells, Lynn schoolteacher.

Mr. Wells speaks after three years of teaching in Breed Junior High School in Lynn. During this time his little blue record books, traditional repository of the hopes and fears of many a student, have filled many times with scrawled brevities setting forth the oddities of ninth-grade phonetics.

To put Mr. Wells' opinion into the words of his pupils: "Pore spelang has its oragin in the lak of dril and desaplin in methids of teechin emploid in some skools today." Translated roughly, this means that the Lynn schoolteacher thinks that schoolchildren of today are "coddled" too much in efforts to make school "interesting."

Such progressive systems of teaching—permitting the child to develop at his own speed and along his own lines—are in the right direction, Mr. Wells holds, but have gone a little too far. Recreation, he says, has been improperly emphasized to the detriment of the three "R's." He also points out that these systems are generally applied only to elementary schools, and that the subsequent jump to the heavy tasks and different routine of junior and senior high schools is too much of a load on the pupils.

So far as he is concerned, Mr. Wells is satisfied that his complaint is just. The other day he gave his ninth graders a test on "The Courtship of Miles Standish" which they had studied for several weeks. Back came the papers, and Mr. Wells discovered that his class knew 50 ways of spelling Priscilla and almost as many of spelling John Alden and Miles Standish.

Examples of what he calls "monstrosities," are jelisouse, julas, jollice and jelles for jealous, woiered for worried, pertatic for predicate, dose for does, billizzd for blizzard, tempromento for temperamental, preger for preacher, mecicnex for mechanics, proverlum and proplom for problem and forenstants for for instance.

Bay Staters in Minor Revolt

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—A minor revolt developed today within the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention against a movement to give Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts all of the Bay State's 34 votes on the first ballot.

Two members of the delegation, both of them supporters of Wendell Willkie, told delegates they did not feel they could cast even an initial ballot for Mr. Martin.

Supporters of the Massachusetts Representative reported he hoped to hold at least part of the delegation after the initial ballot so that his name would remain in the running in the event a deadlock developed, but even these men conceded he could not hope to hold the great bulk of the Massachusetts delegates through many roll calls.

Busses Replace Springfield Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24—The last trolley car rumbled off the city streets here Sunday morning.

It was a cheerful farewell, with so many persons anxious to participate that the Springfield Street Railway Company, which now has completely motorized equipment, added a special car on the Chicopee Falls run. Nearly 100 were aboard when the last brake squealed, and when the two special cars returned to the Hooker Street barns they were stripped of everything detachable by souvenir hunters. Straps were cut off, signs were removed and on one car the air brake line was cut. One overzealous passenger was restrained from taking the ticket and cash box.

Two of the guests included William H. Bliss and Herbert G. Hart, of Springfield, who just a half-century ago as children rode on the first electric car. They recalled how skeptical many were about electrification. Some, they said, refused to ride because they had been told the power would ruin their watches. The first operator was Tim Riley, whom they recalled as a well-dressed, white-mustached man.

When the two special cars, operated by Raymond H. Gobielle and Ernest J. Roche, returned to the carbarns, they were met by three of the latest green and yellow 41-passenger coaches, which will replace them, and the passengers were taken to a hotel to celebrate the ride.

The cars, bearing among the free passengers members of the City Council and other local notables, were followed by many horn-tooting automobiles.

With the passing of the trolleys, Springfield becomes the largest city in the State without them. Eighty railway company employees will lose their jobs as a result. Most of them are operators who did not qualify as bus drivers; about 25 were employed in the repair shops. Some of them have been offered work in the bus and operations department, according to General Manager Frank L. Kibling.

Steps will be taken immediately to remove overhead equipment, wires and poles. The company estimates there are more than 5,000 metal poles and 60 miles of bare copper wise throughout the system. Uncovered track in Longmeadow will be offered for sale. Imbedded track in the city probably will be covered.

The street railway system began here with a horse car in March of 1870. Electrification replaced horses 20 years later. The first motor bus made its appearance in 1923. The company now has about 160 busses, ranging in capacity from 24 passengers to 41. The several hundred trolleys are being sold.

Motorization was speeded up to permit ending of a contract with a concern supplying power, only possible when the last trolley made its final stop.

New England at Convention

New England politicians who failed to attend the Republican National Convention opening at Philadelphia today are hovering near radios and sending out for newspaper extras to obtain latest reports from the G. O. P. conclave.

Sons of the industrial Northeast States are playing major parts in the convention and one of them may walk off with the Presidential or Vice-Presidential nomination. These New England convention leaders include:

1. Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, possible "dark horse" nominee for President, Permanent Chairman of the convention. This most important post was awarded to him because of his well-known abilities as Minority Leader in the House of Representatives.

2. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut. He became New England leader of the drive to nominate Wendell L. Willkie for President by announcing he will second the Willkie nomination. This action, it is understood, swings the Connecticut 16-vote delegation behind the Willkie movement. Some political observers interpret the Baldwin move as a bid for the Vice-President nomination if Willkie emerges as the Presidential victor.

3. Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. He has stumped the Nation as a Presidential candidate. However, he has announced his willingness to accept the nomination for Vice-President, thus confirming a long-standing report that actually he has been campaigning indirectly for the latter nomination.

4. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. He is considered a Vice-Presidential possibility, although few of his close associates actually believe he has an outstanding chance. Governor Saltonstall may gain national prominence if he takes part in a potential convention battle over criticism by John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and others, of the inclusion of Col. Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson, strongly pro-Allies Republicans, in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War, respectively.

The Massachusetts Chief Executive was among the first to praise the appointments, but he has indicated his opposition to a proposed resolution to censure Mr. Hamilton for his action.

New England appears to be the chief rallying ground for the supporters of Mr. Willkie at the present time. Although the Massachusetts delegation is ready to vote for Mr. Martin for the Presidential nomination on the first ballot it is expected the Massachusetts Willkie strength will appear quickly in the later ballots.

The utility magnate now appears to have at least 25 of the 34 Massachusetts delegates ready to back him at the proper time while many delegates from other New England States are also identified in the Willkie following.

Therefore, if the tradition-smashing drive of Mr. Willkie does capture the Presidential nomination for him and later carries him to the White House, New England may readily obtain political preference, something the section has not enjoyed for eight Democratic years.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
OLD TIMERS' NIGHT
"Our Director," March ..... Bigelow
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Turkey in the Straw ..... Guion
Song Fest Medley
"Pack Up Your Troubles"; "Smiles"; "Till We Meet Again"; "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree"; "My Wild Irish Rose"; "Take Me Out to the Ball Game"; "Sweet Adeline"; "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet"; "There Is a Tavern in the Town"; "Maine Stein Song"; "Let Me Call You Sweetheart"
"Jolly Fellows," Waltz ..... Volstedt
Barcarolle from "The Tales of Hoffman" ..... Offenbach
Songs of the Old Days:
"Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay"; "The Bowery"; "The Sidewalks of New York"; "Daisy Bell" ("A Bicycle Built for Two"); "The Band Played On"; "After the Ball"; "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight"
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius-Kremser
America Sings:
"A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight"; "I've Been Working on the Railroad"; "Down by the Old Mill Stream"; "In the Good Old Summer Time"; "Jingle Bells"; "When Irish Eyes are Smiling"; "God Bless America"

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny, Rochester and Andy Devine.

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2:25, 6:15, 9:55. Also "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 4, 7.

Coolidge Corner—
"Too Many Husbands," with Jean Arthur and Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was An Adventuress." 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:20, 7:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Modern—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 5:35, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay," 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Mary Beth Hughes and Alan Curtis, 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30. Also "Murder in the Air," with Ronald Reagan, John Litel and Lya Lys. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 9:25, 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Leopard Men of Africa." 10:55 a. m., 1:45 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Half a Sinner," with Heather Angel and John King. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"The Monroe Doctrine." "The Dutch East Indies," "Travel Colombia," "The Sport of Kings," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—
"March of Time's" study of U. S. economic war with Nazis in South America; Training Pointers and Setters; Travels to Dutch East Indies and Navajo Land; Late Inventions; Gypsy Folk Songs; Cartoons, and 30-minute News Digest. 10 a. m. until midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"I Take This Oath," with Gordon Jones. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Buccaneer," with Fredric March. 10:35 a. m., 1:45 4:50, 8.

Tremont—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Also "I Take This Woman," with Hedy Lamarr and Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," featuring Jack Benny. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings. 1:45, 4:55, 8:95

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Jewelry by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; Katharine Baxter, pianist. 2:45.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Playground for Small Folk Nears Finish in East Boston

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Very soon, probably within a week, East Boston will have a second community playground. For two days now men and boys have been digging post holes, breaking up chunks of clay, sifting soil and mixing cement, in their spare time, so that more of the 1,455 children of their district will have somewhere to play.

The district is that bordered by Meridian Street and the waterfront, and Central and Maverick Squares. It is a neighborhood which has learned to help itself. Dollars and cents are hard to obtain, but there is a certain amount of leisure, especially among the unemployed, and there is a willingness to work and to co-operate. Vegetable gardens which have sprung up on dumping ground in the marshes, with rusty old bedsteads tied together for fences, are one manifestation. Until the Neighborhood Playground Association—just a group of friendly neighbors—took a piece of waste land about two years ago and leveled it off for seesaws and sandbeds and "bocci" courts, there was only one place to play in—the street—with its constant stream of traffic, and never so much as a square foot of back-yard.

To Shorten Distance

Not all the neighbors are of Italian stock. Two of them, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Woodbury, are but a few years removed from the broad, cultivated acres of ancestral New England. They could not do anything by halves, so when they took over their jobs as teachers and directors in the East Boston Social Centers Council they settled in one of those grassless, tenement streets and began to live in a neighborly, helpful fashion among the families whose children they were to guide and instruct. Their resourcefulness and energy inspired the rest, and no sooner was the new playground finished than, its limits of accommodation apparent, the neighbors decided to work for another. A mile, the distance of the nearest city recreation ground, is too far to send little Tony and Gloria, aged six and seven, especially when that mile of travel includes the crossing of dozens of throbbing thoroughfares.

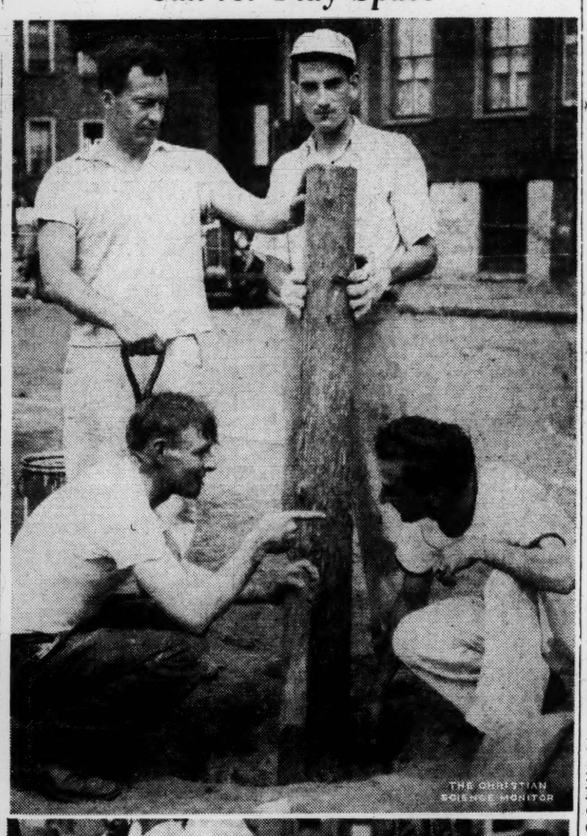
At the corner of Decatur and London Streets, over the East Boston Tunnel, was a piece of unused land. It could never be taken for building. The City Transit Department, however, would not listen at first to the Neighborhood Playground Association's request that it be made into a playground for the smaller children.

Permission

Such a thing had never been done. The Association pondered and conferred, and appointed a committee of two, Edward de Benedictis, the father of three children, formerly on the W. P. A. rolls and at the present time unemployed, and Mrs. Anthony Penta, the mother of nine, who is highly regarded as a constructive influence in Maverick Street. These two went to call on Colonel Thomas Sullivan, the City's Transit Commissioner, and on the secretary to the Mayor. They explained the needs of the children, and, finally, obtained permission to use the land, indefinitely, without charge. The playground surface which the boys and men are now preparing will be a protection to the sheathing of the tunnel.

The East Boston Social Council is donating $250, and this sum, together with amounts which the Association will raise at Saturday night dances, will defray the cost of a sturdy fence, to prevent children from straying onto the street, and a "jungle gym." Sand boxes are proceeding apace. Every lad who can prove that he knows how to mix a little cement, or dig a post, or sift gravel, or wheel a barrow is permitted to do his bit. Fathers and uncles and elder brothers never worked harder in their lives.

Call for Play Space



By a Staff Photographer

Fencing Off the Fun

Upper—Standing, left to right: Lawrence C. Woodbury of East Boston Social Centers, and Edward de Benedictis, of Neighborhood Playground Association committee, to ask City for use of ground. Stooping, left to right: James White and George Penta take part in engineering. Lower—Young folks help dig hole for post.

Nonstatic Radio Culminates Talking Plans of Engineers

Developments in frequency modulation, the so-called "staticless" method of radiocasting, are among the technical attractions which are expected to draw 1,000 or more radio engineers and natural scientists to Boston this week for the fifteenth annual convention of the institute of Radio Engineers. The convention, the first national meeting of this group in Boston, will be held at the Hotel Statler, June 27 to 29. Discussions will be open to the public.

Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, perfector of a successful commercial development of frequency modulation, will be the principal speaker at the final session on Saturday. To illustrate his address, a demonstration of frequency modulation will be given from the Yankee Network's FM transmitter at Paxton, Mass., which is regarded as next in importance to the Major's own experimental station at Alpine, N. J.

The FM demonstration will be in charge of Paul A. DeMars, vice-president in charge of engineering at the Yankee Network, an early proponent of Major Armstrong's radiocasting methods. Planned for the I. R. E. members is a trip to the Paxton station, just beyond cester.

The field of the so-called "ultra high" frequencies, of which frequency modulation is one phase, will be well covered in the technical papers numbering some 45, prepared for the convention. Present applications and future implications in the higher frequencies scheduled to be discussed include television and sound relaying networks without use of wires, aircraft instrument landing and communication systems, photography employing the electron microscope, and advancement in tube design.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science: Science Today."
7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:30 p. m.—Modern Radio, advanced course.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Garden Exhibit for Red Cross

Seven gardens of prominent North Shore residents will be opened to the public on Friday, July 12, from 10:30 in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, it is announced by the North Shore Garden Club.

The estate of Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield at Marblehead will be the first "port of call" for those who start their "cruise" from the direction of Boston. The sunken rose garden will be at its peak at that time, it is anticipated, and will offer fragrant competition with the colorful rock garden for visitors' attention.

At Prides Crossing, the interesting approaches to the premises of Mrs. William H. Moore will invite garden guests to a treat of floral beauty on the reclaimed sea marshes which Mrs. Moore has utilized in effective landscaping.

Gates of four gardens on Smith's Point in Manchester will swing wide to admit the visitor to the estate of Mrs. George Putnam, where terraced effects suggest the charm of Italy; to the home of Mrs. John R. McGinley, where a cheerful rock garden wanders by the edge of the sea; to the estate of Mrs. John L. Hall, which features a delightful walled garden; and to the gardens of Mrs. Pierpont L. Stackpole, where the formal and informal patterns offer interesting contrasts in loveliness.

Finally, farther up the shore, but still in Manchester, is the home of Mrs. Gardner M. Lane with its magnificent view of the ocean and a succession of gardens descending the hill away from the sea.

Proceeds of the ticket sale, tickets being $1 each, will be given to the American Red Cross. These will be obtainable at any of the gardens.

Harvard Elects Seven Overseers

Announcement of the newly elected members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, members of the Board of Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, and members of the Harvard Fund Council, were made at the annual meeting Thursday of the Harvard Alumni Association in Sever Quadrangle.

Elected to the Board of Overseers of the University, to serve six years from June 20, 1940, were: Frederick R. Martin of New York, formerly General Manager of the Associated Press; Nathan Hayward of Philadelphia, formerly President of Franklin Institute; William B. Munro of Pasadena, Calif., member of the Executive Council of California Institute of Technology; Perry D. Smith of Winnetka, Ill.; Christian A. Herter of Boston, Speaker of Massachusetts House of Representatives; Roy E. Larsen of Fairfield, Conn., and Charles Poletti of Albany, N. Y., Lieutenant Governor of State of New York.

Manager Plan For Newport Gains Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24—According to an announcement of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, 85 per cent of its members who participated in that body's recent post card referendum voted in favor of changing the present form of municipal government in that community.

It was explained that 77 per cent of the voters went on record for the City Manager to replace the present form of government.

This is not the first time that the residents have shown their disapproval of the present form of government. Several years ago the taxpayers voted "yes" on a referendum for a new charter, but the General Assembly refused to see eye for eye with the Newporters.

Included among those supporting the Manager plan, according to the Chamber, were several former city officials, who, having seen the operation of a political government from the inside, have become convinced that a non-political form offers far more likelihood of an economical, businesslike conduct of municipal affairs.

The response to the recent poll, it was reported, was very much larger than an earlier referendum on the same subject "which indicates a livelier interest in the problem of good government and a wider realization of its importance," chamber officials say.

R. I. State College Issue Still in Air

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24 (AP)—A commission of three out-of-state educators named by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt to investigate the ouster of Raymond G. Bressler, President of Rhode Island State College, have recommended that Dr. Bressler and the trustees who ousted him forget their differences, with Dr. Bressler resuming his former status.

Governor Vanderbilt, however, rejected this recommendation.

The three educators recommended further that if Dr. Bressler and the trustees could not work together after a new attempt, then both the Board and Dr. Bressler should withdraw, permitting the Governor to name a new board which in turn would appoint a new College President. Governor Vanderbilt met this recommendation with a strong defense of the present board.

The commission included Dr. Edward C. Elliott, President of Purdue University; Dr. Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky, and Lloyd Morey, Comptroller of Illinois.

Red Cross Sunday June 30 Planned

American Red Cross officials in Boston today urged all local churches to designate Sunday, June 30, as the day in which to support the Red Cross appeal for contributions for war relief purposes.

Similar requests have been made of churches in cities and towns throughout the United States in a national drive to raise funds for refugee relief. The goal is $20,000,000.

Boston has already raised nearly $500,000, officials of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross announced today from their headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street. This morning's total was $498,592.

Win-the-Peace Plan Proposed By C. E. Society

"Win-the-peace" proposals as announced today by the International Society of Christian Endeavor include:

1. America's support of a world agency for the administration of world affairs, without interference with purely internal affairs.
2. America's support of police power for such an administration of world affairs.
3. America's support of open economic frontiers, with free access to raw materials and natural resources and with reciprocal trade agreements.
4. America's support of collective responsibility for the administration of all colonies and mandates.
5. America's support of the principle that higher levels of life and democratic institutions cannot eventually be maintained anywhere unless with their blessing they are made available everywhere.
6. America's support of a coalition peace commission representing all political faiths, named by the President, and working with him to create and present this nation's sacrificial program for peace.
7. Finally, for such and with such a program, America's cancellation of war debts.

At the Society's headquarters here, Dr. Daniel A. Poling announced support of the trustees of the Christian Endeavor movement and the Northern Baptist Convention in Atlantic City recently.

Dr. Poling, who is president of the Christian Endeavor Society, also announced that in the next six weeks he is going to present the seven points to many State and district Christian Endeavor conventions, hoping to enlist "100,000 American young people, particularly the Christian Endeavor youth membership in evangelical Protestant nominations."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Western Serenade .....
3:15	"In Hollywood" ...	"Honeymoon Hill": sk...	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Reds baseball game;	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Violin and organ .....
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife" ...	Reds baseball game;	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	"Around the Hub" ..	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game....	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Republican National	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	Community Bulletin	Convention	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch..	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment...	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Radio Review .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It" .....
6:45	The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Dinner Concert .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	Democratic State Comm.	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	"Music For You"	News Service .....
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports" ...	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance" .....
7:45	serial drama	tra; Vass Family	Walter Kidder, songs...	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time":	WBZ at the Convention	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties" ..
8:15	vocalists; orch. ..	Mastersingers	White; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False".....	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Sport program .....
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False".....	prano; symphonic orch.	matic sketch	Studio program .....
9:00	Theater: Irene	"The Green Hornet":	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Clem Williams' Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Dunne, Alan	mystery drama	program	Clem Williams' Orch....	cal Album" .....
9:30	Jones, C. Winnin-	"Frontline Headlines" ..	Grant Park Concert	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	ger in "Showboat"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch..	Grant Park Concert	Convention summary	cal Album" .....
10:00	Republican Conven-	Republican National	Republican National	Republican National	News Service .....
10:15	tion: Invocation;	Convention: Keynote	Convention: Keynote	Convention: Keynote	Elias Breeskin's Orch..
10:30	Keynote speech by	address by Gov. Harold	address by Gov. Harold	address by Gov. Harold	Swinging Strings .....
10:45	Gov. Stassen	E. Stassen, Minnesota	E. Stassen, Minnesota.	E. Stassen, Minnesota	Claude Sweeten's Orch..
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather..	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch..	Sport program .....
11:15	News; "Night Man"	"The Music You Want"..	Weather Service	Bob Howard; Profit Tip	The Arcentines .....
11:30	Dick Gasparre's	"The Music You Want"..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Larry Clinton's Orch..	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Larry Clinton's Orch..	News Service .....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	"Barbecue"; music.	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam",	"Alice and Adrian"....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	.....
8:00	News of Europe....	News Reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News" .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather, "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lovers' Lane"	variety program with	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	table" .....
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra.	Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'"	News; music; talk.....	N. E. Town Hall Party..	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	Press News	"As You Like It"	"Variations": music ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	WEEI Food Fair...	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	Radio Review .....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly..	"Melody Time"; orch..	"The Man I Married"..	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news..
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream": sketch ..	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys..
10:30	"Hilltop House" ...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance" ...	"By Kathleen Norris" ..	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor ..	"Home Forum"	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	"Garden Rambler" ....
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"The Road of Life" ...	Convention program	Military Band .....
11:30	Big Sister: sketch ..	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"...	Morning Session of Re-	John Kiley, organist...
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light" ..	publican Convention	Five Star News .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White" ...	News Service	Salon Orchestra .....
12:15	"A Girl Marries" ..	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker .....
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	Rep. Joseph Martin,	Singin' Sam, baritone .	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide...
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Chairman, Rep. Conv.	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Farm and Home Hour..	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	Sketch; organist	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Hits and Bits"	Walter Tibbett, songs ..
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; Music	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Hillbilly music .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	Hymns of All Churches.	News Service	"Melodie Moods" .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan" ...	N. E. news; weather...	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Sport program	"Melodie Moods" .....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Hoosier Hop"; variety.	"Valiant Lady"	"It Happened in 1915".	John Kiley, organist...
2:45	"My Son and I"...	"Merry Music"	"Light of the World" ..	Sport program	News Service .....
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce" .	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Bees - Cincinnati Reds	Oleander Male Quartet.
3:15	"In Hollywood" ..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	Convention news ..	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Bees - Cincinnati Reds	"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	"Console Capers" .....
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Bees - Cincinnati Reds	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees - Cincinnati Reds	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	"Around the Hub" ..	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club" ....
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone": sketch ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	Harpsichord soloist	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories..	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Dance Hour; records....	"The O'Neills": sketch .	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin Hill...	News; Fred Hoey.....	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Radio Review .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	"Swing It" .....
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Dinner Concert .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News reports	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	"Five Star News" .....
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Summer Serenade"	Soprano and organ.....	"Travels Abroad"	"Let's Dance" .....
7:45	"Second Husband"	WBZ at the Convention	"Confidentially Yours"..	Raymond Scott's Orch..	"Lest We Forget" .....
8:00	Uncle Jim's Ques-	Roy Shield's Revue.....	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:15	tion Bee	Roy Shield's Revue.....	soloists; drama	"Symphonic Strings"	"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	Horace Heidt's Orch....	"Meet the Stars"; vo-	Sport program .....
8:45	Heirs"; War news	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	calists; orchestra	"Plantation Echoes" ..
9:00	"We, the People".	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	W. Williams, comment.	"Variety Hour" .....
9:15	"We, the People".	final drama	Popular quiz	Mummers Parade	"Variety Hour" .....
9:30	Address by Herbert	Address by Herbert	"Fibber McGee and	Herbert Hoover at Re-	"Variety Hour" .....
9:45	Hoover, from the	Hoover, from Phila.	Molly"; music	publican Convention	"Variety Hour" .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	T. R. Ybarra, news	"Summer Pastime":	Evening Session of Re-	News Service .....
10:15	Republican Conv...	"Aloha Land": music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	publican Convention ..	Dance Parade .....
10:30	News of the War...	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	News Service	The Majestics .....
10:45	Convention reports.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..	house": variety	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch..
11:00	News; sports	News; music; weather..	Weather Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Sport program .....
11:15	News; music	"Music You Want".....	News Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"; mys-
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want".....	Gray Gordon's Orch....	Freddie Martin's Orch..	tery drama .....
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch....	Freddie Martin's Orch..	News Service .....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, June 25

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—German Short-Wave Orchestra. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Talk: "The Empire at War." GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"March of the 69th Infantry Regiment." HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Japanese Music, JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Sardinian Songs and Popular Dances. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

ROME—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—Americans in Paris (Paris letter): Interviews and dialogues. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg. 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg. 31.51 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

"—and here's the ice cream brownie for the little girl."

No wonder little folks' eyes grow big with delight upon seeing the gayly different guises in which restaurants present familiar foods! Many restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor make a specialty of foods that children like.

Dine today where Food is Good

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is something about being able to answer the question of "where did you buy it?" (which most women hear at least once a week) with a casual reply to the effect that it was in a "little" shop she found at such and such a place, that gives most women a feeling of having made an important discovery. And they must be able to say "little," for some reason or other. Don't ask us why, unless it is because they feel that little shops are usually more exclusive.

So in case you have a desire to tell about the little shop you discovered at 29 Newbury Street that carries the best-looking underwear, slips, negligées, and bed jackets, you might take a look in at Gwen Smith's lingerie shop at that address. It is not on the street floor, so don't think the address is wrong.

Bridal finery being timely at the moment, we'll mention the bride sets first. White satin, all done up with Alençon lace. Handmade, of course . . . with the tiniest of stitches that have been worked into the three-piece set, which consists of a matching nightie, panties, and slip. For $30. There is another set on the same idea for $25. However, if it's something less expensive that you are looking for for yourself, you can get yourself a nightie for from $5.95 on up. With pretty embroidery, lace, scalloped necklines, and so forth.

Pink Satin Bed Jacket Has Quilted Effect

There was a good buy in the way of a pink satin bed jacket for $7.50, with some of that work that gives a quilted effect in floral design. Incidentally, if you have a little extra cash, and you would like to pick up a couple of things for next winter at a saving, then we suggest that you get yourself one of her pink-flowered quilted housecoats. Because they're only $8.95 or something like that right now, and naturally they were much more when they were in season. All nicely lined with pink silk. Or if you prefer, a bright red velvet negligée.

And come to think of it, merely because it's slightly soiled (and you can remedy this in short time!) there's a lush white chiffon negligée, with short puff sleeves and lace trimmed that can be had for an even $10. Size 18. And a glittering lamé housecoat that looks just like a dinner dress, for $11.50. Grand for early fall wear, with much fullness in the skirt. In a plaid with lots of gold thread running through it. And you might also remember that this little shop carries Kayser hosiery and undies all the time.

Come summer, most women want to get as far away from the washing machine as possible. Which means that all the little short cuts and economies in the way of washing table linens are welcome. And that is where those luncheon sets we saw at Colton-Abelson's Linen Shop, at 226 Boylston Street, come in. Because they don't require any laundering at all! All you need is a damp cloth occasionally, and you just whisk it over the pieces. The place mats have a cork background (non-skid for little Horace's benefit) and then on the top is a very shiny white finish. With the addition of flowers for color. Hollyhocks or something like that. (Nasturtiums are the only flowers we're ever positive about!) For 50c apiece, you can get the family through a summer with practically no laundry as far as the table is concerned.

Luncheon Cloths That Tub Easily

However, if you insist on an occasional luncheon cloth that covers things up completely, you can find particularly colorful affairs in cottons and linens that tub easily. And as for dish cloths . . . they've got the most amusing ones around. All kinds of designs and figures appliquéd on them. In fact the good old dish towel is no longer the drab looking thing it used to be. They're practically guaranteed to make dishwashing a pleasure. (Well, almost!)

P. S. If you want to see how colors can be combined in the truly South American manner, do see the clothes at C. Crawford Hollidge's. Naturally you have to have just the right colors, and they've got them. A certain shade of orange, tangerine, real clay, pure tan, and so forth. And the effect? You'll love it!

You can get yourself one of those Kite-tail stocking caps, such as you must have seen recently in one of the fashion magazines, at Slattery's. Cute no end, with their way-down-to-here tail, with a little tassel right on the tip end!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Italian War Ace Ready to Serve U. S.

Lieut. Cesare Sabelli, former Italian war ace and trans-Atlantic flyer, has offered his services to the United States as a volunteer in the aviation corps, it was learned today.

A naturalized citizen, Lieutenant Sabelli, visiting Boston, wrote to the Secretary of War, "In furtherance of the National Rearmament Program for the defense of our country, and moved by a desire to help, I hereby volunteer my services in the aviation corps in any capacity your Department may deem it advisable to engage me."

A pilot since 1916, the Lieutenant flew from New York to Rome in 1934, crashing on a return trip in Wales. Since then he planned a solo flight from Old Orchard Beach, Maine, to Buenos Aires, but was forced to postpone it.

Meanwhile, Italian-American indorsement of the President's "dagger-in-the-back" address at Charlottesville, Virginia, was given at a convention of Italian-American world war veterans in Boston yesterday. Other resolutions given unanimous indorsement involved compulsory military training, Federal investigation of fifth columnists and restriction of workers on the national defense program to citizens.

The convention indorsed the President's speech as "representing the true feeling and spirit of our organization."

News of the Screen

Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy are to be co-starred in M-G-M's version of "Bitter Sweet," the nostalgic Noel Coward operetta which was made into a movie several years ago in England. W. S. Van Dyke II will direct the picture under the production aegis of Victor Saville. Ian Hunter, Daliez Frantz, Felix Bressart, Lynne Carver, and Edward Ashley have been assigned to supporting roles. The seventh M-G-M co-starring vehicle for Miss MacDonald and Mr. Eddy, "Bitter Sweet" goes before the cameras in about two weeks. It will precede "I Married an Angel" on their schedule. "New Moon," their most recent picture, is to be unveiled sometime in July.

* * *

"Gone With the Wind" has just completed its first sixth months at the Astor Theater in New York. During that time approximately half a million people have seen Rhett and Scarlett in the persons of Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. An M-G-M statistical check-up indicates that only four other pictures have had runs of more than six months at the Astor during the past 15 years. These were "The Big Parade," "Ben Hur," "The Broadway Melody of 1929," and "Goodbye, Mr. Chips."

* * *

"Foreign Correspondent" has been completed, according to advices from Walter Wanger. The film was in production for more than three months under Alfred Hitchcock's direction. It will probably take a month to edit the resulting 240,000 feet of film down to feature-length size. Joel McCrea, Laraine Day, Herbert Marshall, George Sanders, Robert Benchley, Albert Basserman, Edmund Gwenn, Harry Davenport, and Eduardo Ciannelli are the principals. Joan Harrison, Charles Bennett, James Hilton, and Robert Benchley contributed variously to the writing of "Foreign Correspondent."

* * *

Paulette Goddard will appear with Fred Astaire in National Pictures' "Second Chorus," according to a recent announcement. Mr. Astaire, it is said, will do little dancing in his new film, since he is cast as a musician.

* * *

The world premiere of "Maryland," Twentieth Century-Fox Technicolor film, will be held at the New and Center Theaters in Baltimore, on July 10. Brenda Joyce, John Payne, Walter Brennan, Charles Ruggles, and Fay Bainter are the principal players.

* * *

Patsy Kelly has been signed for one of the leading comedy roles in "Road Show," which Hal Roach will place before the cameras early in July.

* * *

Wayne Morris will co-star with Rosemary Lane in a forthcoming Warner picture, tentatively titled, "Ladies Must Live."

* * *

Elizabeth Earl, a new English actress, has been given the second feminine lead in "The Letter," the Bette Davis film before the cameras at Warners. William Wyler is directing "The Letter" from the story of the same name by W. Somerset Maugham. Miss Earl has just completed work on "River's End," in which she appears opposite Dennis Morgan.

* * *

Ona Munson has been signed to a long-term contract by Republic Pictures. Miss Munson's first assignment will be "Lady From New Orleans," which begins shooting on July 10.

* * *

Warners will make 86 short subjects during the 1940-41 season, including six Technicolor two-reelers.

* * *

Edward Arnold and James Gleason have been added to the cast of Frank Capra's "The Life of John Doe" in which Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck are co-starred.

* * *

Darryl F. Zanuck has purchased the London stage play, "The Light of Heart," by Emlyn Williams.

* * *

Conrad Veidt will play the role of the general in "Escape."

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street — Exhibition of photographs by members. Through July 1.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Though June.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition of landscapes. Through the summer. Water colors (small gallery), by Frank Benson, Chase, Gallagher, Hathaway, Holt, Jewell, McCord, O'Hara, Pavlosky, Peterson and Shepler.

Horticultural Hall—Fourth annual exhibition of the Artists Union of Massachusetts. 11 a. m. to 9 p. m., to July 5.

Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street —Etchings by Samuel Chamberlain. Paintings by contemporary American Indians of Santa Fe. Through June.

Symphony Hall—Photographs by Egone on view during the Pops Concerts.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street —Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Y. W. C. A.—Water colors lent by the Massachusetts W. P. A. Art Project. Through June 29.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life. Paintings and prints by Florence B. Brown. Lent by the Massachusetts W. P. A. Art Project. Through July 20.

Fogg Museum of Art — Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sunday and holidays, 9 to 5.

Loan exhibition of Italian paintings; exhibition of American Water Colors; Portrait in Graphic Art, XV-XX Centuries. Through September.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL KEITH MEMORIAL
IRENE DUNNE
CARY GRANT
MY FAVORITE WIFE
2nd FEATURE BABY SANDY
SANDY IS A LADY
RANDOLPH SCOTT GAIL PATRICK
Also—"U. S. NAVY-1940" in MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
'THE MORTAL STORM'
Margaret Sullavan • James Stewart
Also: "PHANTOM RAIDERS"
Extra—"The Flag Speaks"

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
OLD TIMERS' NIGHT
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
WED., JUNE 26
CHILDREN'S NIGHT

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed & Sat. Air-Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

"★★★★"—BURNS MANTLE, Daily News
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LYNN
LUNT and FONTANNE in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

LORETTA RAY
YOUNG • MILLAND
"The DOCTOR TAKES A WIFE"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Aiken, Plumley Both in Battle For U. S. Senate

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 24 (AP) —A battle between U. S. Representative Charles A. Plumley and Gov. George D. Aiken loomed today for the Republican nomination for the seat left vacant by the passing of U. S. Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R).

Shortly after Governor Aiken declared himself yesterday, Representative Plumley announced in Brattleboro that, "reserving the right to change his mind," he would seek elevation to the Senate.

Before announcing his candidacy the Governor rejected suggestions that he resign and seek appointment to the Senate. He set October 8 as the date for the special primary. The election will be held Nov. 8.

The Chief Executive said that by the time Congress reconvenes from its present recess he would have appointed "someone to the vacancy who will be fully capable of carrying on Senator Gibson's work and well representing the great majority of our citizens."

Explaining his refusal to seek the appointment himself, the Governor said that he considered his election as Chief Executive a "contract," which would not be "broken," and that he preferred to be named to the Senate by a "majority of the people."

"There will be no opportunity for the voters to express their desires until the fall," he added. "If then the folks of Vermont want me to represent them in the U. S. Senate, I would consider it both a duty and an honor to do so."

Lawrence Probe Of Civil Service To Be Extended

An investigation of reported civil service violations in city departments of Lawrence, other than the police and fire departments, was launched today by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, Director Ulysses J. Lupien announced. Investigation of the police and fire units is already virtually completed.

As soon as preliminary study is completed, summonses will be issued to employees in the various departments requiring them to come to the State House for questioning, Mr. Lupien stated.

The investigation is in accordance with the policy of the Commission that when a major investigation is made of one department in a city, a complete check of all employees in all departments shall also be made.

The Commission is expected to make a report of its findings in the police and fire departments concerning charges of job-selling at Lawrence within two or three weeks. A copy of this report will be turned over to Hugh A. Cregg, District Attorney of Essex County, for whatever action he deems necessary, Mr. Lupien added.

Increase in Stock Of Utility Asked At Provincetown

A petition of the Provincetown Light and Power Company to increase its capital stock from $70,000 to $350,000 was the subject of a hearing today by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. The expansion would be handled by issuance of 2,800 shares of stock at $100 par value.

The money would be used to retire an open-account indebtedness owed to the New England Gas and Electric Association, of which the Provincetown concern is an affiliate. The debt was incurred when the latter Company extended its facilities.

H. C. Moore, Jr., Treasurer of the Provincetown Company, estimated that on the basis of a capitalization of $350,000, the Company will pay from its earnings a 7 per cent dividend. The Company's rates are now being investigated by the Public Utilities Commission with a view to possible reduction.

There was no opposition to the petition. The Commission took it under advisement.

Cut in Bus Line Service Protested

A protest against the reduction of service on the bus line between Brighton Center and Brookline Village which went into effect yesterday, was made today by Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, in a letter to Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Mr. Bowker stated that 40-minute service has been established in place of the previous 20-minute service, except during rush hours, when a 12-minute schedule is operative. Furthermore, service after 7:30 p. m. and Sunday service has been discontinued.

"I have received many protests and I emphatically object to the change being continued," Mr. Bowker said.

Food Stamp Plan Goes to Haverhill

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced today that the food stamp plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities would be extended to Haverhill, Mass.

The Secretary said it was estimated that Haverhill had 2,131 relief cases, representing some 9,564 persons. Operation of the program is expected to begin in about a month.

Substantial Jump In Revenue Shown At Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Revenue for Uncle Sam jumped appreciably last week at the Port of Boston, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Nearly twice as much money was collected last week as was in the corresponding period a year ago, despite the fact that imports fell off substantially because of destruction of shipping schedules. The statistics disclosed that apparently there was a great deal less free of duty imports last week than was the case a week ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending June 22, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$ 2,088,214	$3,627,950
Imports for Warehouse	187,766	541,540
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	721,060	502,906
Duties collected	606,308	381,578
Wool Imports (lbs.)	73,972	1,153,000
	Fiscal Year July 1 to June 22	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	132,650,742	60,931,194
Duties collected	$32,274,916	$21,978,711

Delayed Danish Vessel Arrives

Five weeks behind schedule, owing to the invasion of Denmark by the Germans, which resulted in all Danish vessels being held up in neutral ports, the Danish Motorship Laura Maersk reached Boston today from the Far East.

The vessel was delayed at Yokohama and again at Los Angeles, continuing its voyage to Boston after the British Admiralty, at the request of the American State Department, agreed that Danish ships having freight consignments for the United States would be allowed to continue their voyages without fear of capture.

Officers of the ship believe that when all cargo aboard has been discharged the vessel will tie up indefinitely at some American port. The boat has 1,400 tons of cargo for Boston, including 500 tons of cocoanut oil for the new plant of the Procter and Gamble Co. at Quincy, and is the first deep water ship to arrive for the new plant.

Helps Rhode Island Business

By a Staff Photographer

Clifton N. Lovenberg

Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Industrial Commission

Rhode Island Reverses Trend: Textile Factory Moves North

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Like a man who has caught a giant fish, Rhode Island industrial leaders these days are filled with a certain elation. For, reversing the trend of years, Rhode Island has captured a Southern textile mill.

To be sure, it is a rather small mill, but it was in the South and now it has been moved to Rhode Island. He may be wrong, but Clifton N. Lovenberg, Executive Secretary of the Rhode Island Industrial Commission, believes it is the first such instance on record.

Whether it is or not, it has become a symbol in this State for a determined effort to bring a resurgence of industry, an effort which dates from the appointment by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, soon after his inauguration a year and a half ago, of the seven-member group which Mr. Lovenberg serves.

After setting up offices on the twentieth floor of a Providence skyscraper, one of the first letters they received was from a concern that had some plush-making machinery in Spray, N. C., and was looking for a location near a plush-finishing plant.

Main Task Is Helping

Mr. Lovenberg got busy, found a finishing plant in Phenix, R. I., that had an empty factory building right across the street, telegrams were dispatched, and that is how a textile mill moved North.

However, Mr. Lovenberg, who grew up in the theater business in Providence and later made the jump to investments before being drafted for this industrial rehabilitation job, makes it clear that attracting businesses from other states is distinctly not his idea of the principal task of the Industrial Commission.

"The real progress must come," he tells you, "through helping plants we already have."

Then he relates for you the story of the Franklin Machine Company. It was founded 150 years ago, and for a long time its principal product was a very fine steam engine known as the Harris and Corliss.

For this purpose, it had a considerable plant and much very heavy machinery. In fact, for certain industrial repairs it had the only machinery available in this area.

Affairs dragged through the depression and finally, last fall, the ownership, desiring to retire, decided to liquidate. Even before presenting their problem to the Industrial Commission, the management hired an auctioneer. When the Commission finally heard about it, affairs had progressed to the stage where only personal intervention by Governor Vanderbilt could win a 24-hour stay in the sale.

Jobs Saved for 150

This 24 hours was extended to three weeks and Mr. Lovenberg combed the town for somebody to take over the plant and keep it running. At the last moment a group was found and jobs were saved for 150.

Today, with the big defense program almost certain to strain every ounce of Franklin capacity, the concern is advertising for all the workers, of the skilled type required, that it can obtain.

Sometimes the job of the Commission takes an unexpected turn. Not long ago Mr. Lovenberg found that two Providence factories—Gutta Percha Paints and the Ward Baking Company—were threatened with losing their rail transportation because of a new viaduct the City was building.

The two firms got ready to move, which meant probable curtailment of employment. The Commission called in engineers, had them figure out a way to build the new span and still leave railroad tracks to the two factories.

Like other New England States, Rhode Island stands to profit greatly because of new products developed through research. A baking powder company, for example, used to have large stocks of gypsum going to waste. It put chemists to work to figure out by-products.

A compound for coloring rubber which does not detract from its wearing qualities has been developed. It may be that in addition to black and white tires, hues to match the paint of cars may be available because of this discovery.

This is an example of the type of thing the Commission is encouraging as promising much to the State's future development.

Members of the Commission include such well-known Rhode Island industrialists as William Slater Allen, banker, chairman; Albert C. Noelte, manufacturer; George Keltie, manufacturer; Archibald Silverman, jeweler; James Sinclair, retailer; Myles Standish, advertising, and Frederick Wilcox, banker.

Haverhill Opens Celebration With Address by Saltonstall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 24—"Right always will be master of might," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told an audience of 2,500 here at the opening of the tercentary marking the founding of this city, adding "we must pledge ourselves anew that what we have enjoyed as a gift from the past will be forever preserved for the future."

The Governor did not appear in person, having departed for the Republican nomination convention in Philadelphia prior to the opening of yesterday's exercises, so his address was relayed by transcription. Claude Moore Fuess, biographer of Calvin Coolidge and Headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, spoke in a similar vein.

"We must keep the faith of our people in our representative, democratic form of government," Governor Saltonstall said. "To do that, we must get back to the very foundations of our government. It must be a government which begins at home, one which serves the human needs of all our citizens alike.

"We must keep alive the spiritual emotions from which spring our whole conception of men in relation to God and his fellow men. Freedom, brotherly love, and faith were the ideals which brought our nation into being. They are the elements which preserve it today. They alone are the elements which will keep it safe for our children and their children still to come."

The program will continue with a ball this evening, a regatta tomorrow, an historical pageant Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and a parade Saturday.

Strange Balloons Found

Weather balloons, possibly sent up by a French warship recently reported off the New England coast, were brought into Boston today by the fishing dragger Frances C. Denehy. The balloons, with radio attached, were found floating about 90 miles off Cape Cod still inflated.

YANKEE CLIPPER
Daily Cruise to PROVINCETOWN
LEAVE EDISON WHARF, 474 ATLANTIC AVE., Nr. So. Station
Except Tue., June 25
Sails at 10 A. M.
$2 ROUND TRIP
WEEK DAYS $3.00
SUN. $3.00
Call HAN. 2323

Sailing every day to PROVINCETOWN
Leave Foster's Wharf 10 A. M., return 8 P. M., 2 hrs. ashore at historic Provincetown. Enjoy ocean liner comforts—dancing, entertainment, cafeteria, marine lounge, etc. $2 round trip.
Cape Cod S. S. Co.
HUB. 2650 Boston
STEEL PIER

Extension Of Police List Not Allowed

The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission rejected today a proposal of the Boston Finance Commission that Boston's list of police eligibles be extended beyond the expiration date of June 28, pending the latter's investigation of whether new police appointments are needed.

The Finance Commission made the proposal in a report on the Police Department published today, in which it described available data on police personnel as inconclusive and announced it would make a detailed study of administration and efficiency in the Department. It recommended that contemplated appointments of new policemen be postponed until this study was completed.

Whether Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty will accept the Finance Commission's suggestion that new appointments be postponed for the present is not known. Mayor Tobin indicated the matter rests with Mr. Timilty. The budget provides enough money to take care of 39 new appointments, in addition to the 30 patrolmen added early this year. It is reported, the Commission stated, that the Mayor and the Police Commissioner have contemplated 60 more appointments in 1940.

The police eligibles list, which is revised periodically, is scheduled for revision the first of July. Director of Civil Service Ulysses J. Lupien said the new list, which includes the names of men who have recently taken the civil service examinations, will be adopted, despite the Finance Commission's proposal.

"By refusing to yield to the Police Commissioner's request for 200 additional men last year," the report stated, "there has been saved the taxpayers somewhere between $100,000 and $160,000. No great harm has come from that decision. . . ."

The Commission presented data showing that Boston's police costs are relatively high compared to other cities. It showed, on the other hand, that police costs have risen since 1912 less rapidly than those of other departments. Declaring that comparative data is nevertheless inconclusive, the Commission proposed to study administrative practices in detail in search for positive data.

Maine Industries Study Needs In Federal Defense Field

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 24—Maine's many small and decentralized industrial establishments, a lot of them inactive in recent months, hope to do their part in the Government's military preparedness program.

The State has few of the so-called heavy industries, but its smaller plants, it is believed, should be in a position to turn out parts and other materials for shipment to assembling factories elsewhere.

Along this line, the Maine Development Commission has sent its industrial engineer to Connecticut for a survey of airplane factories in an effort to determine what parts might be manufactured in Maine's smaller plants.

Returning to Maine from a conference with Government officials at Boston, Everett F. Greaton, Executive Secretary of the Commission, reported officials were pleased with a recent survey of Maine's industrial establishments completed by the Commission which then had in view the availability of information for prospective manufacturers who might wish to locate in Maine.

Now the survey may be put to use in a way not then thought of and Mr. Greaton indicated he believed orders may be forthcoming for such materials as gun parts, shoes, clothing, wood materials, and perhaps airplane parts. Though small, Maine industrial plants are numerous and it is believed they could turn out large quantities of parts and accessories which, of course, also would provide employment for thousands of Maine people.

Having obtained an opinion from the Maine Supreme Court that he has a right to do so, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows has issued a call for the State Legislature to return next Wednesday. The Legislature had recessed its recent special session until July 22. The Governor indicated he acted on the advise of the Citizens' Defense Co-ordinating Committee which was appointed shortly after the special session recessed.

The Legislature, it is expected, will be asked to give further consideration to a proposal for a $2,000,000 bond issue tabled in the Senate when the Legislature recessed. The bond issue would provide funds for construction and repairs of armories and improvement of airports.

Friends Service Group Billed For Talks on Durable Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 24—Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee—now engaged in relief of war victims in various European countries—will give the first public evening lecture at the New England Institute of International Relations tomorrow evening.

The Institute will continue for 11 days on the Wellesley College Campus. This, and other public lectures in the evenings, will be given in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 p. m. Mr. Pickett's subject will be "European Swords and American Ploughshares."

For members of the Institute there will be six morning lecture courses, supplemented by afternoon round tables—and informal discussion groups. The latter usually meet on the shady lawns overlooking Lake Waban.

The general theme of the institute this summer is "America's Contribution to a Durable Peace." Major emphasis throughout the program will be placed on policies the United States can pursue with regard to the European conflict and on the building of a more firmly founded peace after its conclusion.

The evening lecturer on Wednesday will be Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now." His subject will be "How Shall We Build a Constructive Peace." Dr. F. Wilhelm Sollman, former member of the German Reichstag, and Dr. Eugene Staley of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, will participate in the program.

The Institute is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and the Council for Social Action of the Congregational-Christian Churches.

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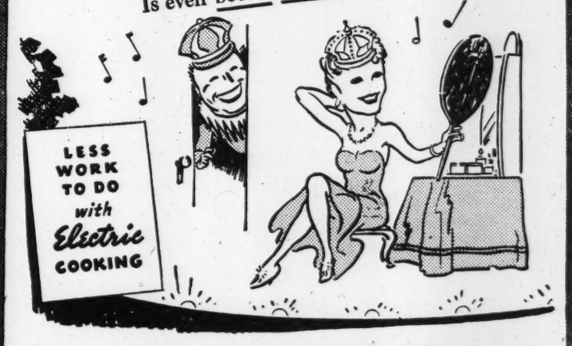
"Old King Cole is a merrier soul,
Since they changed to Electric Cooking;
So quick and clean, that King Cole's queen,
Is even better looking!"



A fine new electric range will give you more hours per day to enjoy life. Electric ovens need no watching. You simply put in your meats, vegetables and dessert—and take your leisure until it's time for dinner! You'll like the cool cleanness of electric cooking, too. *All this and more* comes to you with amazing ECONOMY when you switch to *Electric* Cooking!

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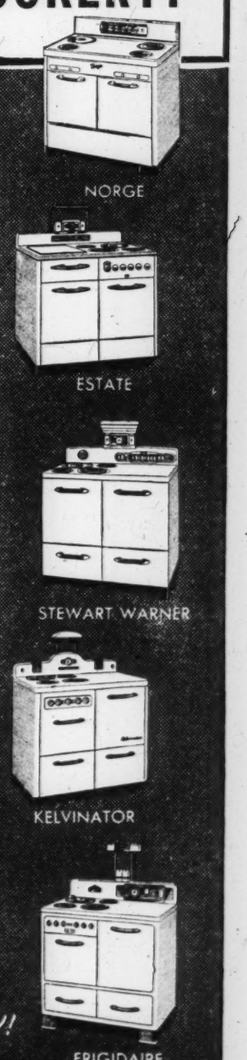
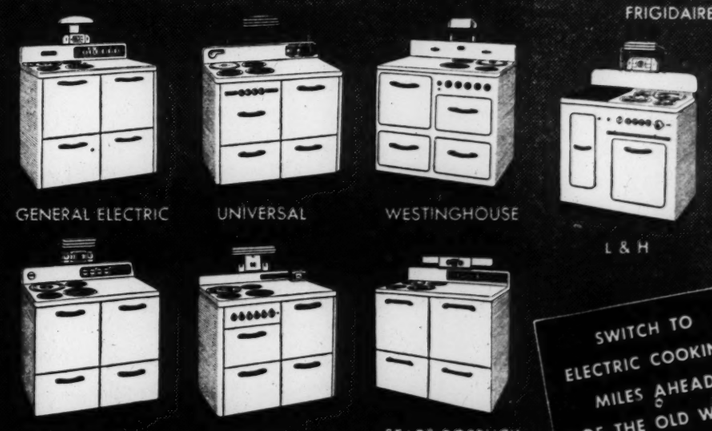
EXAMINE AN ELECTRIC RANGE TODAY!





SWITCH TO ELECTRIC COOKING! MILES AHEAD OF THE OLD WAY!

Massachusetts Golf Feature Under Way—Scramble in Major League Standings

State Open Tourney Starts On Oyster Harbors Course

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 24—A field of 80 golfers teed off over the Oyster Harbors course here today in quest of Massachusetts' greatest golf prize—the State open championship.

In the field were 50 professionals and 30 amateurs, including two former winners—big Jesse Guilford of Woodland (amateur) and debonair Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester. Most prominent by his absence was the defending champion, Byron Nelson, last year's national open titleholder, who is busy with his new job at Inverness in Toledo.

Co-Favorites

As the club-swingers left the first tee this morning, McSpaden and Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., who finished only one stroke behind Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen in this year's U. S. open, were considered co-favorites. McSpaden was trying for his fourth State crown, having won in 1936, '37, and '38, with the latter two victories being earned over this same exacting mid-Cape course. Two 18 holes were due to be played today, with the final 36 coming tomorrow.

Not far behind McSpaden and Smith in the preliminary rankings were five Bay-Staters, all of whom stood highly in the opinion of experts. They included Tony Manero of Salem, the former national open king, Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, one of the longest hitters in the game, Gene Anderson, the home club pro who was runner-up to McSpaden in 1937 and '38 when the tourney was conducted at Oyster Harbors, Harry Nettlebladt of Framingham, who placed third those same two years, and Johnny Thoren of Woodland, the blond bomber who is the present Rhode Island open champion.

Amateurs

Among the outstanding amateurs were of course Guilford, who won his first State open back in 1919 and repeated 10 years later, Ted Bishop of Woodland, who started a new "hot" streak last week when he fired a 69 to win the annual M. G. A. tournament at Trapelo, and Mel Demarais of United Shoe, who won a couple of pro-amateurs at the beginning of this season.

Not to be forgotten among the simon-pures were the Martin twins, Leo and Edward of Trapelo, Joe Lynch, the strong boy from Blue Hill, Ken Corcoran of the home course, and Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, while among the pros were Eddie Burke of Wianno, Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt., and Tom Mahan of United Shoe.

The course, which puts a premium on straight tee shots, measures 6,561 yards, is fairly heavily wooded, and carries a par of 72. The course record for the open, which has been held here five times, was set in 1932 by Francis Ouimet of Woodland and tied two year later by Roy Bronsdon when he was the club pro.

As usual the purse is $1,000, with $400 going to the winner, and the other seven money awards as follows: $200 for second, $150 for third, $100 for fourth, $60 for fifth, $40 for sixth, $30 for seventh, and $20 for eighth.

The card for the course reads as follows:

Out	Yards	Par	In	Yards	Par
1	412	4	10	210	3
2	441	5	11	434	4
3	143	3	12	381	4
4	505	5	13	396	4
5	196	3	14	539	5
6	411	4	15	377	4
7	370	4	16	449	5
8	375	4	17	173	3
9	348	4	18	401	4
Total	3201	36	Total	3360	36
Grand total				6561	72

Massachusetts Open Championship

*Robert S. Reigeluth, Woods Hole	38-39—77
Clark Morrow, Meadow Brook	No card
George Apalakis, Bear Hill	39-44—83
*Edward Buonato, George Wright	42-37—79
Jack Reidy, Pakachoag	38-37—75
Frank Sheehy, Bass River	37-42—79
*David B. Sullivan, Blue Hill	40-39—79
Charles Malloy, Furnace Brook	39-44—83
Jack Igoe, Weld	40-41—81
*C. H. Brettell, Clarksdale, Miss.	44-44—88
Carl Petterson, Lexington	39-43—82
Rodney D. Howard, Pocasset	40-46—86
*Harold P. Davis, Woods Hole	42-42—84
Al Gauer, Coonamessett	37-39—76
Biff Nelson, Albemarle	40-39—79
*Frank E. Waterman, unattached	41-43—84
Walter Hall, Brockton	35-34—79
Jack Simpson, Juniper Hill	39-43—82
*Franklin Dolan, Jr., Fall River	38-38—76
John Sheehan, Albemarle	49-41—90
Pete Moran, Ould Newbury	41-44—85
*Sumner Bodfish, Concord	45-43—88
*Charles Mulcahy, Jr., Hatherly	46-45—91
Charles Chambers, Colonial	41-42—83
*Ted Bishop, Woodland	40-39—79
Tony Manero, Salem	40-35—75
Francis Doyle, Maynard	38-37—75
*Charles Round, Wannamoisett	40-46—86
Tom Mahan, United Shoe Mach.	37-41—78
Ben Loving, Longmeadow	38-37—75
*R. W. Knowles, Jr., The Country Club	40-41—81
Edmund Burke, Wianno	32-37—69
Thomas H. Howe, Wellesley	38-38—76
*Leo Martin, Sandy Burr	D.N.S.
Harry Nettelbladt, Framingham	36-41—77
Jerry Gianferante, Brattleboro, Vt.	38-42—80
*Milton B. Reach, Jr., Longmeadow	39-36—75
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Illinois	36-37—73
Gene Andersen, Oyster Harbors Club	39-35—74
*Edward Martin, Sandy Burr	38-37—75
Alex Ellis, Tedesco	D. N. S.
Bob Crowley, Norfolk	41-38—79
*Jesse Guilford, Woodland	D. N. S.
John Thoren, Woodland	40-41—81
Harold McSpaden, Winchester	36-34—70
*Kenneth Corcoran, Oyster Harbors	35-39—74
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee	39-40—79
Dave Hackney, Vesper	38-34—72
*Mel Demarais, United Shoe Mach.	43-35—78
John Fitzgerald, Woodland	39-43—82
Joe Pezzulo, West Warwick R. I	46-39—85

*Amateur.

Mound Musketeer —By Pap'

'JUNIOR' THOMPSON
ONE FOR ALL and ALL FOR THE REDS
— CINCINNATI'S SOPHOMORE ACE HAS BEEN KEEPING PACE WITH THE REDS' GREAT PITCHING PAIR - BUCKY WALTERS and PAUL DERRINGER
WITH WALTERS AND DERRINGER HE MAKES UP THE THREE MOUND MUSKETEERS WHO AIM TO PITCH THE REDS TO ANOTHER PENNANT
I'LL LEARN IN TIME !!
HE WON 13 GAMES LAST YEAR - HIS GOAL IS 20 FOR THIS SEASON
PAP'

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In his second year as a big leaguer, Junior Thompson has developed to the point where he takes his place alongside Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer as the third of Cincinnati's Three Mound Musketeers. The youngster has kept apace of the two veterans in their bid to bring another pennant to Redland.

Last year, as a freshman, Thompson had 13 victories and five defeats. After taking part in 19 games on a part-time basis, sustaining only one defeat, Junior stepped into the box on July 23 for his first complete major league game. The game went 11 innings before Thompson himself crossed the plate with the winning run. He scored his second starting victory a week later over the Phillies.

It was Thompson who checked the Reds' slump in mid-September last year when he blanked Brooklyn with two hits to be the first Cincinnati pitcher, outside of Walters and Derringer, to score a victory in over three weeks during the crucial stage of the team's pennant fight. That winning effort turned the adverse tide of Cincinnati's fortune and headed the team toward the flag.

Thompson came up to the Reds with a tag on him reading, "A great prospect if he can learn to control his curve." Manager Bill McKechnie started him tossing curves with his first warm-up at the Tampa camp and kept him at the chore until control became one of his greatest assets. As the 1939 season rolled along, he mastered control to the point where he was issuing on an average of one pass a game, a mark that even Old King Kontrol Derringer himself might be proud to post.

The "Junior" tag he bears because his father was a fine minor league player. He is 22 years old and looms as one of the coming mound stars of the National league.

—Pap'

College Golf Promises To Open Affair

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 24 (AP)—Despite the presence of one former winner and five of last year's quarter-finalists in the field of 171, the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 43rd golf championship promises to be a wide-open affair.

Georgetown's Johnny Burke, 1938 champion and recent winner of the metropolitan amateur, probably will be the favorite at the start of two qualifying rounds over the Ekwanok course today.

Capable Golfer

It should take an opening round under 70 to keep Burke in that role overnight, for at least a dozen of the representatives of 31 colleges appear capable of cracking that par.

Louisiana State University has sent back Bert McDowell and Lee Ramsel, both of whom survived until the third round at Des Moines last year. The other returning quarter-finalists of 1939 are Stuart Alexander of Duke, Bill Hall of Iowa State and Warren Berl of Stanford, who took a 10-and-8 drubbing from the graduated Vince D'Antoni of Tulane in the final match.

Highly Regarded

Other highly regarded entries include Bob Babbish of the University of Detroit, a former Western amateur champion and runner-up to Burke two years ago; Rennie Kelly of Southern California, Walter Hagen, Jr., of Notre Dame, Bill Cordingly of Harvard, Ed Meister of Yale, Harry Haverstick of Swarthmore, Stanley Kowal of Michigan State, Neil Croonquist of Minnesota and Wilson Flohr of Dartmouth.

The field will be reduced to 64 for match play after two days of qualifying play. The first 18 holes of medal play also will decide the team championship, won last year by Stanford. Louisiana State, Duke, Georgetown and Yale appear the outstanding contenders.

The tourney opened in informal fashion yesterday when a team of 10 Eastern players gained a three-matches-to-two victory over a Western group in best-ball competition. Kowal won the driving honors over 57 rivals with a tee shot of 304 yards.

Flag Races Unpredictable As Half-Way Mark Approaches

BULLETIN

The scheduled game between the Boston Bees and Cincinnati Reds today has been called because of cold weather. A single game starting at three o'clock will be played tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the July 4th half-way point in the baseball season only 10 days off, the major pennant races are so complicated that not even outspoken Larry MacPhail dares to predict the future. It is an ancient theory that the teams leading on Independence Day will reach the World Series. But as the magic date looms immediately ahead, the Reds, Dodgers and Giants are staging a free-for-all in the National League, and the Indians, Tigers and Red Sox are doing likewise in the American, with no holds barred and everybody confident.

The past week, which ended with yesterday's contests, was a damaging one for the contenders in the National. The Reds, whose pitching still can be called the most consistent in the circuit, stumbled back into first place by winning four out of seven in the East. Bill McKechnie was below the .500 mark for the period until he salvaged a double triumph at the Polo Grounds.

Reds Not Hitting

The defending champions have been handicapped of late by the failures of Bucky Walters, but there is no reason to expect that the right-hander will continue his slump through the latter half of the campaign. McKechnie could use a few more base hits. Only Frank McCormick and Ernie Lombardi are over the .300 mark, and neither is up to his normal pace.

Brooklyn, a game and a half in the rear of Cincinnati early today, and the Giants, three contests off the pace, saw key men injured during the week. Cardinal Bob Bowman's hitting of Joe Medwick eclipsed pennant talk at Ebbets Field for a few days, and yesterday Bucky Walters hit Bill Jurges with a pitched ball and benched the New York shortstop for an indefinite spell.

Bees Stop Cards

The Cardinals, who a week ago were lighting fires all over the place, slowed to a .500 pace and settled at the top of the second division. Billy Southworth was doing well enough until he bumped into Casey Stengel at Boston. The unpredictable Bees yesterday took both ends of a twin bill from the Redbirds, with Manuel Salvo and Joe Sullivan going the route.

The spotlight in the American League is playing on the Cleveland Indians. By winning six out of seven over the seven-day stretch, Oscar Vitt took over first place and opened up a 1½-game advantage on the Tigers. Detroit stayed close with its four won and only two lost. Now that Johnny Allen has apparently returned to form, to join Bob Feller, Al Smith and Al Milnar, Cleveland's mound situation has taken a quick leap forward.

Browns Winning

Although nobody seems to be paying any attention to them, the St. Louis Browns have recently been gathering more victories than defeats. At the head of the second division this morning, Fred Haney was only two games behind the Yankees. It was Fred, incidently, who knocked the Red Sox out of first place.

The good fortune which accompanied Joe Cronin through the first two-and-one-half months of the race, has suddenly disappeared on this western tour. Now that his offense has subsided somewhat, the inconsistent Red Sox pitching has become more apparent. On top of that, the Boston manager has lost the services of Ted Williams for a while. In chasing a fly ball at Cleveland yesterday, Ted ran into Doc Cramer.

The Yankees, eight games back of Cleveland today, are having all sorts of trouble. When their pitching is good, their attack is silent. When Joe McCarthy's gang hits, the mound support is nil. However, Joe's supporters are not yet ready to abandon ship. There must be a few more winning streaks in that once-dominant club.

* * *

Briefs . . . Cincinnati remains at the Hive tomorrow and Wednesday . . . Thursday is an open date here . . . The Red Sox are home Friday for a series with Washington . . . Gene Moore is pounding the ball for the Bees . . . He has a 10-game streak, with 12 safeties in the last 18 times up . . . Eddie Miller and Sibby Sisti are also taking a more active part in Stengel's offense . . . Chief Salvo won himself a regular job on the Bees' starting staff by yesterday's six hitter over the Cardinals . . . Dom Di Maggio, who has replaced Ted Williams in left field for the Red Sox, made three hits in yesterday's second game at Cleveland and stole a base . . . Herb Hash became the first Sox hurler to win six games.

Tiller Talk

The new yachting season has now witnessed its first cruise of the year, Eastern Yacht Club's annual race from New London to Marblehead over the week-end following the Harvard-Yale crew race.

With Frank C. Paine's Gypsy leading the way in the run of approximately 171 miles, this year's event was punctured with northwest headwinds fairly strong, but dropping to flat nothingness after sunset, thus forcing the small Class C yachts to drifting matches.

The overnight run was turned into a two-night run by the adverse conditions.

Following Gypsy, whose crew consisted of C. Raymond Hunt, Johnny Dean and Eddie Watson, were Variant, Grenadier, Mariann, Dorothy Q and Avelinda in that order. Gypsy by winning in Class B and leading all other classes in corrected time thus claims the Gerard B. Lambert Trophy.

* * *

Pleasant Park Yacht Club's third annual inter-club regatta for the Boston Bay fleet found northwest knock-downs too threatening for some of the fleet as only 137 boats turned out for the second official inter-club point-gathering meeting of the season. Walter Hallett, veteran Indian Class favorite, signalized the downfall, for one day at least, of upstart youngsters in the popular fleet by helming his Tonto to the leading berth ahead of veterans Herbie Allbright and Chick Graf and 27 other racers.

The nor'wester proved troublesome only inshore as reef-locked boats in the channel found the going light for shortened sail.

Bob Kirkland scored a neat win in the Star Class with his Tartan, while Hosea White's veteran winner Peanut in the Adams Interclub Class caught the cannon.

Other winners included Seifert brothers Hard-Tack in the 26-boat Winthrop Hustler Class, Donald Burns in Why Not over the Winabouts, Douglass Russell's Wind in the Radios, and Harry McDonough's Snipe Class favorite, Top Hat.

* * *

Hingham and Manchester Yacht Clubs joined the ranks of active racing members of the Massachusetts Bay yachting "fraternity" over the week end by holding their opening races of the year.

* * *

The Eastern Yacht Club Annual for 1940 is one of the most all-inclusive and attractive yacht club annuals seen for some time. Informative and picturesque not only for club members, it gives valuable information concerning yachts and yachtsmen outside the club.

Wendell Davis

Hal Chase at Second Base

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Did you know that Hal Chase, the old time New York Yankee who is rated as the greatest stylist baseball has produced at first base, broke in as a left handed second sacker.

He was converted into a first baseman because his college coach couldn't break him of the habit of making one-hand catches.

It was at the University of Santa Clara in 1898. Joe Corbett, famous pitcher of the Baltimore Orioles of 1896-97, was the coach. On his first day at the school, Corbett noted the southpaw second sacker, slender and quick as a cat. The name was Hal Chase.

Impossible Stops

He made seemingly impossible stops and covered more ground than a circus tent. But he acted as if he had only one hand. Ground balls, loopers, shoestringers and pegs from the catcher all were speared with one hand.

At first Corbett was horrified, then amazed. As a big leaguer he considered it nothing short of insubordination for a player to use anything but two hands to field a ball. He tried to break Chase of the habit. Chase wouldn't break. He couldn't. He was a "fancy Dan" without meaning to be.

Switched to First

In despair, Corbett switched his man to first, theorizing: "Anybody as agile as that should be able to gobble up everything thrown at him."

The rest is history. Chase's praises still are sung. Since his time every first sacker of above average fielding skill has been compared to him and suffered by the comparison.

Caught Full Game

His versatility was practically unlimited. In 1903, before the majors beckoned, he was playing with a San Jose semipro team at Salinas, Calif. The catcher failed to show up. Chase caught the entire game with his first baseman's glove and turned in a top performance. A southpaw receiver is as rare as a dodo bird. The pitcher was Elmer Emerson, a speed ball thrower who was twirling for Tacoma of the Coast league a year later.

Corbett, living here in retirement, recalled the long forgotten story of Chase during a visit from a later Yankee star, Herb Pennock, left handed pitcher now serving as chief scout for the Boston Red Sox.

Events

Monday, June 24

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field (baseball).
M. G. A. State open championship at Oyster Harbors (first day).
Massachusetts State tennis championships at Longwood (first day).
Start of the Block Island-Mount Desert Rock-Gloucester ocean race.
National intercollegiate golf championship at Ekwanok, Vt. (first day).
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Weston.

Tuesday, June 25

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field (baseball).
M. G. A. State open championship at Oyster Harbors (final day).
Massachusetts State tennis championships at Longwood (second day).
Intercollegiate final races for the McMillan Cup at Mantoloking Yacht Club (first day).
National intercollegiate golf championship at Ekwanok, Vt. (second day).
Traffic Club of New England golf outing at United Shoe.
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League: Brockton at Furnace Brook; Sharon at Highland, Needham at Thorny Lea; Blue Hill at Walpole.

Wednesday, June 26

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field. (Baseball.)
Massachusetts State tennis championships at Longwood. (Third day.)
Intercollegiate final races for the McMillan Cup at Mantoloking Yacht Club. (Second day.)
National intercollegiate golf championship at Ekwanok, Vt. (Third day.)
University Club golf outing at Essex.
W. G. A. competition for the Townshend Cup at Weston.
Summer Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Belmont at Oakley; Commonwealth at Wellesley; Winchester at Brae Burn; Weston at Charles River.
Women's South Shore Four-Ball Golf League: South Shore at Wollaston; Scituate at Cohasset; Hatherly at Duxbury.

Thursday, June 27

Massachusetts State tennis championships at Longwood (Fourth day.)
Intercollegiate final races for the McMillan Cup at Mantoloking Yacht Club. (Third day.)
National intercollegiate golf championship at Ekwanok, Vt. (Fourth day.)
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Weston at Wellesley; Commonwealth at Winchester; Brae Burn at Charles River.
Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Furnace Brook at Trapelo; Needham at Blue Hill; Wollaston at Norfolk.

Friday, June 28

Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Furnace Brook (First day.)
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Highland. (First day.)
Massachusetts State tennis championships at Longwood. (Fifth day.)
Intercollegiate final races for the McMillan Cup at Mantoloking Yacht Club. (Final day.)
National intercollegiate golf championships at Ekwanok, Vt. (Fifth day.)
Haverhill Tercentenary 10-mile road race.
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Salem at Bellevue; Meadow Brook at Bear Hill; Tedesco at United Shoe.

Saturday, June 29

Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park (baseball).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Furnace Brook (final day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Highland (final day).
M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Wildwood.
Massachusetts State tennis championships at Longwood (final day).
National intercollegiate golf championship at Ekwanok, Vt. (final day).
Sunday, June 30
Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park (two baseball games).
Boston Bay interclub regatta at Lynn Yacht Club.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3 P. M.
BEES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Telegraphic Meet

STRATFORD, Conn., June 24 (AP)—As scores came dribbling in today it appeared a virtual certainty that the telepraghic championship held in connection with the Great Eastern skeet shoot here would go to the Gilmore Red Lions of Los Angeles who reported a 497x500 score from their Santa Monica range.

Twenty-five of the 35 teams were still to be heard from, but the Red Lions' score was only one point off the world's record.

Sporting Around the Hub

National Sports Week

National Sports Week, which opens throughout the country July 1, was given official local recognition by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today when he stated that "this would be a very practical method of emphasizing one of the ways in which everyone can contribute to the strength of our nation."

Governor Saltonstall urged the citizens of this State to compete, as far as possible, in the week's events. "National Sports Week very definitely belongs in our program of defense," he said.

* * *

A newly-wed couple and definite dark horses in the tournament, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Blackwell, Brockton, upset the three-time aspirations of the veteran Charles River team of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beard yesterday at the Dedham Country and Polo Club in the state mixed foursome championships. The score of 6 and 4 amazed a large gallery of spectators in this final-round match.

* * *

The George Wright team, by winning 10 points over Riverside yesterday, won the state four-ball team championship as the final round was held at Sandy Burr Golf Club. Woburn, by picking up nine points, jumped from third to second place in the standing.

* * *

Boston's Olympets continue their quest for New England honors this week when they meet another Connecticut team, Bridgeport, Thursday night at the Boston Garden. The Pets met this same aggregation twice last year and on each occasion nosed out their opponents by one run. First game of the twin bill pits the Norumbega entry against the Langley Girls from Portland, Maine.

* * *

State junior championships for girls, boys, younger girls and younger boys in both the singles and doubles opened today at Longwood's Cricket Club. The girls started play this morning while the boys clashed this afternoon. Younger girls opening round is scheduled for tomorrow morning, while the younger boys are planned for tomorrow afternoon.

* * *

Don Budge, former Wimbledon and American tennis champion and now a front runner among the professional players, will be in New England for the next two weeks or so, beginning today. He will conduct various clinics sponsoring improved tennis in these parts. He was to arrive by plane from New York.

New President For American Hockey League

ST PAUL (AP)—George Higgins, of Minneapolis, radio sports commentator, has been elected president of the American Hockey Association to succeed W. F. "Bill" Grant of Kansas City.

Grant, who has held the presidency through the past 13 seasons, resigned because of the press of business.

Higgins, who has been interested in the league's activities through several seasons as a sports broadcaster for WTCN, also was named to fill the treasurer's position.

Flying from New York, where he is superintendent of Greyhound Bus transportation for the World's Fair, Grant told the meeting that he could no longer continue to carry the burden of the league presidency. He intends, however, to resume active management of the Kansas City club with which he has been connected for the past 12 years.

Canadians Beaten

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—Lou Gregory of New York City outsped two Canadian racers yesterday to win the 10,000-meter open run, feature of an Amsterdam track and field meet.

Gregory, national 10,000-meter champion who represents the Millrose A. A., was clocked in 33 minutes, 57 seconds. Walter Hornby of the Hamilton, Ont., Olympic Club, finished a quarter-mile back in 35:50, and Harold Webster, his teammate, placed third in 35:53.

George Cole, Michigan State, defeated Ray Kronk, Schenectady, and John Kelly, Boston, in the mile. Cole's time was 4m. 48s.

I. S. C. Masters Tourney Scheduled for July 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Approximately 70 champions of the various golf clubs of Iowa will take part in the third annual Iowa State College invitation masters golf tournament on the Iowa State golf course, July 29 and 30.

Gaylord Crowell, Des Moines, won the title last year by nosing out Art Bartlett, veteran Ottumwa golfer, by a single stroke margin. Crowell shot a 234 and Bartlett 235 for the 54 hloes. Walt Thomas of Spencer captured the first tournament.

This year the tournament will again be over the 54-hole route.

Brack Traded

ST. PAUL (AP)—Gil Brack, outfielder for the St. Paul Club of the American Association, has been traded to Indianapolis. In exchange, St. Paul receives Lloyd Johnson, left-handed pitcher, and Desse Newman, first baseman.

Second Title in Eight Days on Philly Courts

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP) Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., defeated Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, 6—2, 6—0 (in the finals of the Philadelphia district women's tennis championship tournament Saturday, to capture her second title on Philadelphia courts in eight days.

Trans-Mississippi

TULSA, Okla., June 24 (AP)—Art Doering, Chicago, defeated O'Hara Watts of Dallas, Tex., 6 and 5, yesterday to win the championship of the 40th annual Trans-Mississippi golf tournament.

Taking a 3 up lead at the halfway mark in the 36-hole final match with a three-over-par medal score of 74, Doering increased his lead to six at the 29th hole and halved the next two to end the match at the 31st.

The 23-year-old Chicagoan succeeds Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., who turned pro after winning the 1939 tournament at Colorado Springs.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	10	3	0	1.000
Wilson	14	8	1	.750
Galehouse	10	4	2	.667
Hash	17	6	4	.600
Grove	10	3	2	.600
Harris	10	3	2	.600
Dickman	12	4	3	.571
Bagby	14	5	5	.500
Butland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	5	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	10	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	2	1	0	1.000
Errickson	13	4	1	.800
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Sullivan	14	4	5	.444
Posedel	15	5	8	.385
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Coffman	14	0	2	.000
Javery	10	0	3	.000

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Brooklyn, night.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American League

Washington at Chicago, night.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

Today

National League

St. Louis at New York, rain.
Chicago at Brooklyn, rain.
Cincinnati at Boston, rain.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

American League

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit, rain.
Washington at Chicago, rain.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Golf Start Postponed

MILWAUKEE, June 24 (AP)—The qualifying round in the women's Western golf tournament has been set back from Monday to Tuesday because a succession of heavy rainstorms has rendered the Blue Mound Country Club course temporarily unfit for play, it was announced yesterday.

Eastern Polo

BRYN MAWR, Pa., June 24 (AP)—Blue Hill Farms won the opening game in the newly formed Eastern Polo League, downing the Maryland Polo Club of Baltimore, 8-3. The score included a two-goal handicap for the losers.

Dick Shaughnessy Is One Bird Away From Clean Sweep

STRATFORD, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Youthful Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., missed by one bird in his bid for a clean sweep of the four major men's titles in the Great Eastern skeet shoot which ended its 12th annual three-day run at the Remington Gun Club range in Lordship yesterday.

His 99x100 in the final all-bore individual event helped the Hilltops of Holliston, Mass., retain their team championship, however, with a new record score of 494x500.

Shaughnessy's 99 was also good enough to give him a high-over-all championship with a 296x300 total for the .410 and .20 gauge event he won Saturday and yesterday's event, although the coveted all-bore title went to Bob Canfield of Locust Valley, Long Island, another member of the Hilltop team.

Canfield and Dr. Richard F. Westermeier of Buffalo, N. Y., tied for the high-gun trophy with perfect scores of 100 with the former winning the shoot-off with another unmarred round of 25 to Westermeier's 23. Shaughnessy was the defending all-bore individual champion.

The Hilltops bettered their last year's Great Eastern record of 489 by five birds in winning the team shoot and led the biggest field in the history of the shoot, 39 teams and 278 individuals, in so doing. The Roseland Skeet Club team of Orange, N. J., which won the title in 1935, 1937 and 1938, won the Class A prize and was runner-up to the Hilltops with a 487 total. The Foresters of Buffalo, N. Y., were third high with 486.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	5	14	6	.429
Finney	50	228	82	.360
Williams	54	213	72	.338
Cramer	55	245	82	.336
Di Maggio	16	33	11	.333
Peacock	28	52	17	.327
Foxx	55	213	64	.300
Tabor	52	197	53	.269
Doerr	52	220	59	.268
Spence	7	8	2	.250
Cronin	55	199	44	.222
Desautels	44	139	29	.208
Owen	6	17	3	.176
Glenn	5	4	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	37	109	38	.349
Moore	31	108	34	.315
Ross	51	196	60	.306
Miller	51	190	58	.305
Andrews	9	14	4	.286
Hassett	51	196	53	.270
West	50	189	51	.268
Sisti	36	123	29	.236
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Warstler	27	54	12	.222
Glossop	33	99	20	.202
Berres	27	44	8	.182
Masi	22	49	8	.163
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Chicago Cubs defeated New York Giants 10-5 to win series and retain National League lead.

Five Years Ago

Macdonald Smith shot 66, equaling qualifying record, to take first-day lead in British open golf championship.

Guernsey Starts College Tennis Title Defense

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 24 (AP)—Frank Guernsey started today on the path he hopes will lead to his third-straight National intercollegiate tennis championship.

Not in 45 years has anyone scored a triple win, but the stocky senior from Rice Institute seeks to turn the trick in the week-long annual tourney that opens today on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club.

If he succeeds Guernsey will match the feat of M. G. Chase, who won the title back in 1893, '94 and '95. Chase represented Brown University the first year he won, Yale the last two.

Guernsey, who was beaten last week in the Middle States tournament at Wilmington, Del., faces one of the most formidable fields in years. In fact Guernsey has been seeded third to top-ranked Don McNeill, of Kenyon College, and Joe Hunt, of Navy.

In addition there is Ted Schroeder, of Southern California; Bill Talbert, of the University of Cincinnati; Bob Peacock, University of California; William Gillespie, of Miami University; and Isadore Bellis, of Pennslyvania. Not to be overlooked is Gordon Giles, of Utah, who upset Guernsey in the Middles States competition.

McNeill, ranked third nationally, will arrive a day late. He is scheduled to play Bobby Riggs, of Chicago, today in the finals of the National clay courts championships at Chicago.

West Penn Tennis

PITTSBURGH, June 24 (AP)—Two former titleholders staged a see-saw battle yesterday in the men's singles of the West Penn tennis tournament, with Larry Dee, Stanford University star, winning over George Pryor, a former Kenyon College ace from Ambridge, Pa., 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

The raven-haired West Coast racket-wielder who won the West Penn singles crown in 1938 but did not defend it last summer, now has two legs on the David I. McCahill Trophy. Pryor, a former Oklahoman, won the title in 1936, but had not competed since then. He gave Dee stiff competition at times, but could not stand the pace set by his younger and better-conditioned rival.

Dee and Jim Wade, also of Stanford, won the doubles crown Saturday.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	56	218	31	80	.367
Finney, Red Sox	50	228	35	82	.360
Danning, Giants	51	197	29	71	.360
McCosky, Tigers	49	203	49	73	.360
Walker, Dodgers	45	171	26	59	.345
Gustine, Pirates	42	137	23	53	.338

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	17	Mize, Cardinals	19
Trosky, Indians	15	Fletcher, Pirates	10
Johnson, Athletics	13	Danning, Giants	9

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	57	Fletcher, Pirates	49
Walker, Senators	47	Danning, Giants	47
Greenberg, Tigers	46	Mize, Cardinals	47

Giants Drop to Third Place While Reds Remount the Throne for the Sixth Time

Williams, Jurges Benched To Hamper Flag Pictures

By the Associated Press

The argument of whether a player should dress up like one of King Arthur's armor-plated knights beforestepping onto the diamond is due for its annual airing.

The situation had hardly cleared about Dodger Ducky Medwick being hit by Bob Bowman of the Cards Tuesday when Billy Jurges of the Giants was hit yesterday by Bucky Walters of the Cincinnati staff, and Ted Williams, lanky Boston Red Sov outfielder, also was rested when he and Roger Cramer collided, while pursuing a fly ball.

So the "alarmists" will be posing soon for the cameramen in all sorts of odd contraptions designed to save America's players.

Giants Lose Jurges

But make no mistake, the injuries will have serious consequences. The Giants, right in the thick of the National League pennant fight, dropped a pair to the Reds yesterday by 7-4 and 2-0, and that dropped them back to third place, while the Reds were remounting the throne for the sixth time. The Giants will miss Jurges, although it is doubtful if anyone could have done much against that first-game Red batting attack which netted 13 hits, or against Junior Thompson's smart three-hit hurling in the second game.

And the Red Sox will miss Williams. They lost the first game of yesterday's double bill against Cleveland, in which Ted was injured and Cramer shaken up, by 4-1 as Al Smith spun a six hitter. They might have lost the second if it had not been for the home-run hitting of Jim Tabor, whose two blows gave them a 2-0 victory.

Medwick Helps

Medwick came back as a regular and helped the Dodgers climb back into second place. His two timely singles kept the Pittsburgh Pirates from making off with a 13-inning afterpiece, after they managed an 8-5 win in the first game, thanks to a 16-hit attack off three Brook hurlers. The second game was finally called because of darkness with the score tied, 4-4.

Other National League doings included fine performances by rookie Chicago Cub pitchers—Jake Mooty and Ken Raffensberger. Jake won the first game from the Phillies by 3-2 on a six-hit job and Ken took the second 7-2.

Salvo Triumphs

Manuel Salvo and Joe Sullivan likewise came through a twin assignment for the Boston Bees, handing the St. Louis Cardinals their first double beating under Manager Billy Southworth by scores of 7-5 and 10-5. Salvo pitched a six hitter and Sullivan an eight hitter.

Bob Bowman was spiked in the first inning of the first game by Sebastian Sisti of the Bees, and forced to retire.

In the American League, Louis (Buck) Newsom won his ninth straight as the Detroit Tigers climbed to within a game and a half of the league-leading Cleveland Indians by beating the poor old Yankees, 9-2. Newsom allowed the once-feared champions only four hits while his mates got to Marvin Breuer and Steve Sundra for 15.

The Washington Senators and the St. Louis Browns split a rain-dampened double bill, Dutch Leonard knuckleballing the Nats to a 12-5 win in the opener and Chet Laabs belting the Browns to a 3-2 decision in the nightcap with a homer and a rally-starting fifth inning double.

The Philadelphia-Chicago double-header was postponed by rain.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Manuel Salvo and Joe Sullivan, Bees—Former's six-hit hurling won opener and latter's eight hitter won nightcap from St. Louis Cards.

Jake Mooty and Ken Raffensberger, Cubs—Pitched Chicago to a pair of victories over Phillies.

Gene Thompson and Bill Hershberger, Reds—Former's three hitter beat Giants in nightcap. Latter's triple in ninth was major factor in winning rally in first game.

Danny MacFayden, Pirates and Joe Medwick, Dodgers—former chalked up first victory of year in beating Dodgers in first game while Medwick returned as regular, getting two singles in 4-4 tie in nightcap.

Dutch Leonard, Senators and Chet Laabs, Browns—Leonard won eighth victory of season with nine hitter in opener and Laabs' heavy hitting gave afterpiece to Browns.

Buck Newsom, Tigers—Hurled a four hitter for ninth straight victory as Yankees were crushed 9-2.

Jim Tabor, Red Sox, and Al Smith, Indians — Former's two homers gave Sox second game after Smith's six hitter stopped Boston in opener.

Middle States

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24 (AP)—After losing the first two sets, William Gillespie of Miami (Fla.) University came from behind Saturday to beat Hal Surface, Jr., of Kansas City and win the Middle States tennis championship at the Du Pont Country Club, 3—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

Surface, ranked 12th nationally, had things all his way in the first two sets, but the tide turned after Surface had won the first game of the third set. Gillespie won five games in a row to put Surface to rout.

Frank Guernsey and Bobbie Curtis of Rice Institute won the doubles championship in a five-set duel from George Pero and William Hardie of Miami University, 4—6, 8—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Turner Signs With Bears

CHICAGO (AP)—George Halas, owner and coach of the Chicago Bears, has signed Clyde Turner, Hardin-Simmons center, to a three-year contract for the 1940 pro-football season.

Halas chose Turner as his No. 1 man in the draft last fall. Turner cost the Detroit Lions $6,000 before he ever left school. President Carl Storck of the National League fined the Detroit Club that amount for tampering with Turner before he completed his college education.

Six booths, each accommodating at least two photographers, will be built atop the U. of Iowa's west press box in the stadium.

Iowa Soon To Release Grid Ticket Blanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—More persons than ever before—35,000—will receive University of Iowa's 1940 football ticket application material a week earlier than ever before, Charles S. Galiher, manager of ticket sales, has announced.

He said that the consignment would be dispatched to prospective purchasers in more than a dozen states during the first week of July. The 1939 material was in the mail by mid-July.

An application card for the three major home games — Wisconsin Oct. 12, Purdue Nov. 2, and Illinois Nov. 23 and one for the four road contests with Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Notre Dame—will be enclosed.

Each envelope also will contain a schedule card, windshield sticker, illustrated information folder, and return envelope. On the 1939 mailing list were about 30,000 persons, Galiher said.

It will be the old rule of "first come, first served" in the assignment of stadium seats. Applications will be filed in chronological order and the actual filling of the requests will be in that order.

The material will be received by persons in such states as Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

Harman and Peacock Doubles Champions

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Robert Harman of Berkeley and Robert Peacock of Los Angeles became the National clay courts men's doubles champions yesterday without lifting a racket.

The youthful California team acquired the title when Frank Parker, Pasadena, notified the tournament committee he would not stay over for the rain-delayed finals, Monday. Parker was scheduled to play with Don McNeill of Oklahoma City in the title round of the doubles event.

A heavy overnight rain and another downpour yesterday washed out all of the title matches, forcing postponement of the entire program until Monday.

Harman and Peacock advanced to the finals of the men's doubles with a four-set victory over Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., and Henry Prusoff, Seattle, Wash.

The scores were 1—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

In the men's singles semifinal Saturday, which was held up several hours by rain-drenched courts, McNeill led Parker, two sets to one, at intermission. McNeill won the first set 8—6, lost the second 1—6 and took the third 6—2.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .360; Walker, Brooklyn, .345.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, and Hack, Chicago, 42.
Runs Batted In—Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 48; Danning, New York, and Mize, St. Louis, 47.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 74; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 72.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 19; Moore, New York, and Werber, Cincinnati, 16.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; Gustine, Pittsburgh, 6.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 19; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 10.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Moore, St. Louis, 7.
Pitching—Melton, New York, and Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn 6-1.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .367; Finney, Boston, and McCosky, Detroit, .360.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 50; McCosky, Detroit, and Case, Washington, 49.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 57; Greenberg, Detroit, 46.
Hits—Finney and Cramer, Boston, 82.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 24; Williams, Boston, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 18.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 9; Finney, Boston, Keller, New York, and Moses, Philadelphia, 8.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 17; Trosky, Cleveland, 15.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 15; Walker, Washington, 10.
Pitching—Rowe, Detroit, 5-0 Newsom, Detroit, 9-1.

International League

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	40	24	.625
Jersey City	35	27	.565
Newark	32	27	.542
Baltimore	33	33	.500
Montreal	31	33	.484
Syracuse	27	33	.450
Buffalo	26	35	.426
Toronto	23	37	.403

Figures Will Be More True On Gridirons

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24 (AP)—Here's a friendly tip for the gridiron hero who'll start after All-America football honors this fall—you'll be on your own more than ever and won't get much "blocking" from the statistician in the press box.

That was the general impression which came out of this week-end's session of the American football rules sub-committee on standardizing football statistics.

Big Step Taken

Chairman George Veenker of Iowa State and Harry Stuhldreher, grid coach and Athletic Director at Wisconsin, went into the problem at length—and both believe a big step has been taken toward placing a truer value on performance and eliminating much synthetic record ballyhoo.

Veenker and Stuhldreher evolved the first standardized statistics form after surveying opinions of coaches, officials and writers from coast to coast. It will be distributed to schools this fall with the recommendation that the men who keep game records follow it closely. Veenker and Stuhldreher know changes will be made in the form but hope that within a few seasons collegiate football may have a real "box score" which will give a fair break to all players and teams—large schools or small.

From Scrimmage Line

The sub-committee decided that all rushing yardage must be measured from the scrimmage line to the point where the ball is declared dead. In some cases, it was discovered, some schools were producing backs with huge yardage averages because their runs were being measured from the spot where they took the pass from center.

In the future, losses resulting from players thrown as they fade back to pass will be charged against the rushing total, rather than as a passing loss, the committee deciding that until a pass actually is thrown the play must be considered a rushing play.

There also will be no pass completions by penalty. If on a pass play a penalty is awarded for interference, the gain on the play will be charged against the defensive team.

Fall-off Likely

There is likely to be a sharp fall-off in the number of "60-yard average" punters. Some statisticians, it was found, were measuring punts from the point of kick to the point where the ball stopped bouncing, be it in the end zones or in the 15th row of seats. Punts, it was decided, should be measured from the line of scrimmage to the point of farthest advance if the ball remains in the field of play or goes out of bounds.

When the ball goes over the goal line the punt will be measured from the scrimmage line to the 20-yard line only—because the ball is brought out to that line after a punt touchback.

First downs will not be credited on touchdown runs, the committee deciding there has been too much emphasis on first down totals when the object of the game is to score touchdowns.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 23

International League

Toronto 3-1, Syracuse 2-11 (first 10 innings).
Montreal 3-5, Jersey City 2-2.
Newark 10-3, Rochester 2-0.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 2 (second game, rain).

American Association

Indianapolis 6-1, Minneapolis 3-6.
Louisville 6-0, St. Paul 4-9.
Toledo 6, Milwaukee 3 (first game, rain).
Columbus-Kansas City (doubleheader) rain.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 6-1, San Francisco 1-10.
Los Angeles 1-2, Oakland 0-4.
Seattle 5-10, Sacramento 2-3.
San Diego 2-3, Portland 0-2.

Texas League

Dallas 3-3, Shreveport 2-2.
Oklahoma City 12-4, Houston 6-6.
Beaumont 3-6, Tulsa 2-2.
San Antonio 12-4, Fort Worth 4-2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 7-4, Birmingham 2-3.
Memphis 17-3, Knoxville 15-7.
Little Rock 6-0, Nashville 4-10.
Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 4 (second game, rain).

Eastern League

Elmira 6-0, Albany 5-2
Binghamton 3-4, Williamsport 2-1.
Springfield 8-4, Scranton 5-2.
Wilkes-Barre 1-3, Hartford 0-1.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cleveland	38	23	.623	0
Detroit	34	22	.607	1½
Boston	32	23	.582	3
New York	28	29	.491	8
St. Louis	28	33	.459	10
Chicago	26	31	.456	10
Philadelphia	22	33	.400	13
Washington	24	38	.387	14½

Results June 22

Cleveland 7, Boston 5.
Detroit 3, New York 2.
Washington 11, St. Louis 10.
Only games played.

Results June 23

Cleveland 4, Boston 1.
Boston 2, Cleveland 0.
Washington 12, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2.
Detroit 9, New York 2.
Only games played.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	38	20	.655	0
Brooklyn	34	19	.642	1½
New York	33	21	.611	3
Chicago	32	29	.525	7½
St. Louis	22	32	.407	14
Pittsburgh	21	31	.404	14
Boston	19	32	.373	15½
Philadelphia	19	34	.358	16½

Results June 22

St. Louis 9, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 3, New York 1.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 2.

Results June 23

Boston 7, St. Louis 5.
Boston 10, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 7, New York 4.
Cincinnati 2, New York 6.
Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 4 (13 inns., tie).

Learning to Swim

The Breast Stroke

By Guy Larcom, Jr.

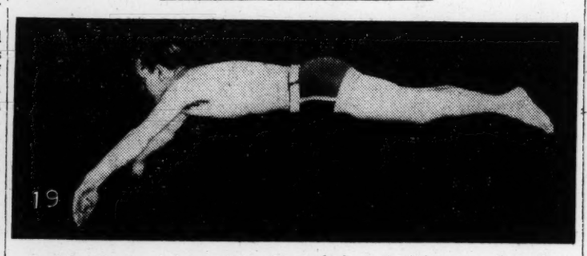
(Co-Author With Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

This is the Seventh of a Series of 12 Articles

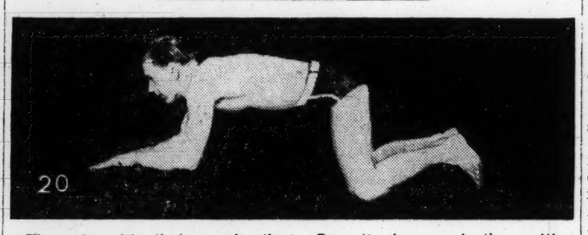
"It is a popular stroke, but, contrary to popular notion, it is not the easiest stroke of all to learn. Experience has shown that the careful timing and delicate relaxation it requires are harder to achieve than the rudimentary rhythms of the crawl stroke."

This is an old stroke, but unlike other old strokes it is not losing its popularity. It is slow compared to the crawl, yet the fact that it is still so widely swum and that it is used in competition is a tribute to its graceful qualities and general all-around worth. It is valuable in lifesaving and comfortable in rough water swimming. For many persons the type of muscular action required in the breast stroke comes easier than does that of the crawl. Yet it should be emphasized at the outset that this stroke, perhaps even more than some of the others, can be made enjoyable, effective and graceful only as the result of careful practice. There are many humdrum breast strokes to be seen today; one that is swum acording to proper form is always distinctive.

Figure 21 at the end of this article merits study, for it represents the beginning and the end of the series of movements that make up the breast stroke. It may be recognized by some as the beginner's glide described in a previous article on learning to swim. From this position, arms and legs extended, the arms are spread as in Figure 19 working on the water like oars to tug the body forward.

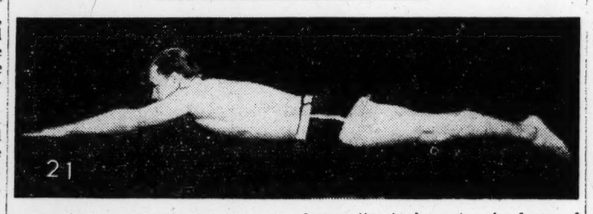


Pushing forward in position 21 the swimmer can first try a strong, full pull back to the hips. In the regular pull, Figure 19, however, the arms do not pass the shoulders and do not sink more than from twelve to perhaps eighteen inches. During the spread or pull of the arms, the legs remain extended, toes pointed, in a non-resisting position.



Through with their work, the arms bend at the elbows to sweep in to a point just under the chin, whence they are pushed forward, palms parallel to the surface and about 10 inches beneath it. The legs are drawn up as in Figure 20 and the knees bent just as the arm pull ends, when, for example, the arms move from 19 to 20. The legs thus are ready to kick as the arms are pushed forward. The two motions co-ordinate so that the body moves forward in a long, graceful glide, which is the point of greatest momentum in this stroke.

Once the legs are in the position indicated in Figure 20, they are pressed backward against the water to full extension, then brought together and the toes pointed. This combination of a thrusting-squeezing action drives the water backward from between the legs and shoots the body ahead. To get the best effect, the emphasis should be not on the backward thrust or frog-kick motion because this is not a frog kick, man's legs being too short. Greatest force should be applied at full extension.



Breath is caught during the pull, expelled during the "thrust" of the arms. To inhale, the body need not be raised by the arm pull, for this will cause a disagreeable, retarding bobbing, nor need the head be moved. A slight rising and falling will occur anyhow, and the swimmer's primary concern should be to keep this at a minimum, to make his arm power go into a forward pull rather than in a supporting or lifting movement.

The breast stroke is strong and not tiring in underwater swimming, and can be used with a long stroke of the arms back to the hips whence they recover to the forward extension as the kick takes place. To keep the body below the surface, the palms slant backward and toward the surface so that the pressure of the pull forces the body not only forward but downward.

It is possible by turning on his back for the swimmer to execute roughly the same paired arm stroke and kick. The arms in this position are recovered under water, the wrists held loosely and close to the sides. At shoulders-level they are thrust out to the side and then pulled to the hips. The timing of the kick is somewhat different, occurring in this case simultaneously with the pull.

The ancient and honorable breast stroke thus has many uses on and below the surface, on the back or in a prone position. Its usefulness is rivaled only by its enjoyable swimming qualities.

Photographs and quotations are from THE COMPLETE SWIMMER, published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Robert Harman and Robert Peacock win National clay courts men's doubles tennis title by default when Frankie Parker withdraws after rain forces day's postponement of finals.

* * *

TULSA, Okla.—Art Doering defeats O'Hara Watts, 6 and 5, to win Trans-Mississippi amateur golf title.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS—Southern California scores 44 points to win National Collegiate A. A. track title for sixth straight time; Ed Dugger, Tufts, betters meet record by winning over Fred Wolcott, Rice, in 120-yard high hurdles in 13.9s.

* * *

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Neil White, Chattanooga, captures Southern amateur golf championship, beating Ed. Schreiber, Charlotte, N. C., 3 and 1.

* * *

MANCHESTER, Vt. — Eastern college golfers beat Western team, 3 matches to 2, in informal series preliminary to National intercollegiate tournament.

* * *

WILMINGTON, Del.—Bill Gillespie, Miami University, takes Middle States tennis tournament, beating Hal Surface, 3—6, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA—Helen Jacobs whips Eunice Dean, 6—2, 6—0, in final of Philadelphia district women's tennis tourney.

* * *

STRATFORD, Conn.—Mrs. M. J. Smythe of Aurora, Ill., broke 99 of 100 targets to win the women's championship in Great Eastern skeet shoot. Patricia Laursen of Akron, Ohio, National champion, was second with 98. Richard Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., won .410 and .20 gauge championships; John Reed, East Rochester, N. Y., won junior title.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	51	31	.622
Oakland	48	39	.552
San Diego	43	41	.512
Hollywood	44	43	.506
Los Angeles	40	43	.482
Sacramento	42	46	.477
San Francisco	40	44	.476
Portland	30	51	.370

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, June 23:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	32	23	.582
Albany	33	24	.579
Hartford	31	27	.534
Elmira	27	25	.591
Springfield	29	28	.509
Scranton	27	28	.491
Williamsport	22	32	.407
Wilkes-Barre	21	35	.375

American Association

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	40	20	.667
Minneapolis	37	22	.627
Columbus	27	27	.500
Louisville	30	31	.492
Milwaukee	27	29	.482
St. Paul	26	33	.424
Indianapolis	24	35	.407
Toledo	22	34	.393

Cornell Won Most Honors In Baseball

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

(Final Standing)

	W	L	P.C.
Cornell	10	1	.909
Dartmouth	6	3	.667
Columbia	6	5	.545
Yale	6	6	.500
Princeton	6	6	.500
Harvard	3	8	.273
Pennsylvania	2	10	.167

Cornell, winner of the 1940 team championship, its first in 11 years of trying, also produced most of the individual pace setters in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League race, the 11th annual tournament of which ended last week. While Brooks Jones of Princeton maintained his lead in the competition for the Charles H. Blair Bat, emblematic of the batting championship, other Cornell batters and the Red's leading leading pitcher, Walter Sickles, ranked as the best in the league in several specialties.

Jones virtually had clinched the batting crown week before last when he ended his season with an average of .467. The only competitor with a chance to overhaul him in the final week of play was Yale's sophomore pitching-outfielder, Ted Harrison, who had two games left. But Harrison was held to two hits in six times at bat in the Harvard series and dropped to fourth place with .349. Pennsylvania's Harlan Gustafson, first baseman, wound up in second place, with .406, and Cornell's third baseman, Walter Scholl, was third with .350.

Tied Koepsell

Scholl also figured in two other leaderships. Most important, he tied with Pennsylvania's Bill Koepsell for the league's base-stealing championship and the Princeton A. A. Cup by pilfering 11 bases during the campaign. He also led the league in runs batted in, with 14. Cornell's captain and shortstop, George Polzar, led in total bases, with 23; tied with Dartmouth's Johnny Lendo for most doubles, four; led in hits, 16; and in runs scored, 15. Harvard's Torbie Macdonald hit most triples, three, and Yale's Joe Wood Jr. most homers, two.

In the matter of victories, Cornell's Sickles was the leading pitcher, as he was a year ago. He won five and lost none, and his teammate, Jim Young, won four straight. The season's best game, however, was turned in by Dartmouth's captain, Hal Wonson, who pitched a two-hitter in shutting out Harvard. Harrison led in strikeouts, setting two new league records en route to his lead. He fanned 14 Pennsylvanians in one game and had a season's total of 85, both new marks in their respective divisions. He also worked most innings, 76⅔, and pitched most complete games, eight, which tied a league record.

Runaway Race

Cornell made a runaway of the team race, entirely in keeping with the predictions of the league coaches before the season started. The Big Red won six in a row before bowing to Princeton in the first game of a double-header. Then it won four more in a row to clinch the crown three weeks before the season ended. Dartmouth, which had three of its games canceled by rain, finished second with six and three, and Columbia was third with six and five. Yale finished in a tie for fourth with Princeton, each with six and six, the Blue splitting its two league games with Harvard last week to achieve the deadlock.

Cornell swept to its triumph on the combination of power at the plate (the Red led the league in team batting, with .286) and good pitching. Dartmouth started its drive too late, scoring all six of its victories after losing its first three games. Columbia had the best fielding team in the league but was weak at bat. Yale had good pitching but no hitting and Princeton had good hitting but inconsistent pitching. Harvard and Pennsylvania never did get started.

Individual Batting

(30 or more at bats)

Name and College	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	P.C.
Jones, Princeton	9	30	5	14	4	3	.467
Gustafson, Penn.	10	32	3	13	2	5	.406
Scholl, Cornell	11	40	11	14	11	14	.350
Harrison, Yale	12	43	3	15	0	4	.349
Polzer, Cornell	11	48	15	16	10	11	.333
Buckley, Harvard	11	39	6	13	1	8	.333
Stillman, Cornell	11	46	13	15	1	4	.326
Reagan, Penn.	10	35	6	11	5	3	.314
MacCoy, Princeton	12	42	7	13	2	5	.310
Cosby, Princeton	11	36	2	11	0	11	.306
Tate, Princeton	12	40	10	12	0	4	.300
Burns, Dartmouth	9	30	4	9	1	0	.300

League Pace Setters

Batting

Individual batting champion (Charles H. Blair Bat winner)—Brooks Jones, Princeton, .467.

Most hits—George Polzer, Cornell, 16.

Most doubles—George Polzer, Cornell, and John Lendo, Dartmouth, 4.

Most triples—Forbert Macdonald, Harvard, 3.

Most home runs—Joe Wood Jr., Yale, 2.

Total bases—George Polzer, Cornell, 23 (11 singles, 4 doubles, 1 home run).

Runs scored—George Polzer, Cornell, 15.

Runs batted in—Walter Scholl, Cornell, 14.

Base-stealing champions (Princeton A. A. Cup competition)—Walter Scholl, Cornell, and William Koepsell, Pennsylvania, 11.

Pitching

Most victories—Walter Sickles, Cornell, and Ted Harrison, Yale, 5. Best percentage—Walter Sickles, Cornell (5-0), and James Young, Cornell (4-0), 1.000.

Best game—Hal Wonson, Dartmouth, 2 hits.

Strikeouts—In one game: Ted Harrison, Yale, 14 (new league record). Season: Ted Harrison, Yale, 85 (new league record).

Most innings—Ted Harrison, Yale, 76 2-3. Most completed games—Ted Harrison, Yale, 8.

Unusual Athlete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich — Harry Kohl of Dayton, Ohio, ranks as one of the most unusual athletes ever to enroll at University of Michigan. Kohl, who only weighs 155 pounds, won a berth as quarterback on the football team. Then, in the spring, he went out for tennis and earned a place on the net squad. In high school he added basketball to his list of sports just to prove that his size didn't bother him.

Southern California Piled Up Substantial Meet Margin

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24 (AP)—Southern California's mighty Trojans handed the field and the elements a thorough licking Saturday to sweep to their sixth-straight National Collegiate track and field championship.

Under the worst weather conditions in the meet's 19-year history, Southern California piled up 44 points to easily turn back the challenge of Stanford, second-place team finisher, in a meet which saw the establishment of new N. C. A. A marks in the shotput and 120-yard high hurdles.

Southern California's complete domination of the team battle almost was overshadowed by the day's biggest upset—defeat of Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute in the 120-yard high hurdle event. Winner of this event two straight years and holder of the American mark of 13.9 seconds for this race, Wolcott lost his crown to big Ed Dugger, Negro star from Tufts.

Dugger by Inches

Running on a track soaked by a long rain which delayed the start of the races almost two hours, Dugger stepped over the highs in 13.9 to clip one-tenth of a second off the meet record set by Wolcott two years ago. The Tufts star, charging up from behind, gained a decision of inches over Wolcott, whose 13.9 American mark was made so recently that it has not yet been entered in the record books.

Al Blozis, 248-pound sophomore from Georgetown, contributed the shot-put record, tossing the ball 56 feet ½ inch in the qualifying tests to crack the old meet and American mark of 55ft. 10⅜in.

Trojan's Balance

Southern California scored an undisputed first in the pole vault, won by Ken Dills, and tied for first place with Michigan in the high jump. The Trojans showed remarkable balance, placing in eight of the 14 events. Stanford's point total was 28⅜ with California and Penn State tying at 24 each.

The hectic afternoon, which saw heavy rain squalls rake the Minnesota stadium four times before the skies finally cleared, created such confusion at the scorers table that it was an hour after the meet ended before a corrected point total was finally announced.

Won Both Dashes

Norwood Ewell, Negro star from Penn State, won both the 100-yard and 220-yard dash titles. He ran the 100 in 9.6 seconds, nosing out Stanford's Clyde Jeffrey, who did not defend his title in the 220 because of an injury. Elwell won this race in 21.1, bettering the listed American mark for 220 yards around one turn made by Ralph Metcalfe in 1933.

Wolcott saved one of his titles in the 220-yard low hurdles, finishing well ahead of Dugger in the time of 23.1, bettering his own mark of 23.3 made around one turn here two years ago.

Louis Zamperini, mile champion two years in a row, finished third in this event, won by John Munski of Missouri, while one of the best races on the program saw Lee Orr take the 440-yard dash crown by beating Gene Littler of Nebraska with a great stretch "kick." Campbell Kane of Indiana also came from behind to take the mile title, nipping Princeton's Ed Burrowes.

Team point totals in the nineteenth National Collegiate track and field championships:

Southern California 44; Stanford, 28 2-3; California, and Penn State, 24; Louisiana State, 22; Indiana and Texas, 20; Michigan, 19; Nebraska, 18 1-3; Tufts, Rice Institute, and Washington State, 18; University of California at Los Angeles, 17; Georgetown, 16; Oregon, and Michigan State, 11; Missouri, 10.

Pittsburgh, New York University, Maryland, and Princeton, 8; Idaho, 7; Minnesota, Alabama State, and Fresno State, 6; Army and Wisconsin, 5; Virginia and Michigan Normal, 4; Xavier of New Orleans, 3 1-3; Oklahoma A. and M., 2 1-3; Utah, Loyola of Chicago, Prairie View Texas State, Washington, Oklahoma and Kansas, 2 each; Kansas State, 1; Marquette, 1-3.

Five Hawkeye Chiefs Named

IOWA CITY—With captains in five sports already picked, four University of Iowa teams will postpone the election of their 1941 leaders.

Wrestling, gymnastics, and golf teams will choose their captains in the fall when it is determined which veterans actually have returned and are eligible for competition. The track team will pick an honorary captain.

Roster of leaders to date: football, Mike Enich of Boone, senior tackle; basketball, Vic Siegel of Davenport, junior forward; baseball, Frank Kocur of Slater, senior third baseman; swimming, Carl Ahlgren of Des Moines, senior distance swimmer; and tennis, Robert Wollenweber of Keokuk, senior.

Seven Iron Men

BOULDER, Colo. (AP) — Only seven members of Colorado University's successful basketball team were awarded letters this season and four are seniors—Jack Harvey, Don Thurman, Don Hendricks and Gene Grove.

Where To Dine

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The Weekly Magazine Section of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
June 29, 1940

POLAND, A NAZI BLUEPRINT OF FRANCE? Ann Cardwell
Warsaw under the swastika, as seen through the eyes of a former Polish journalist.

OH, FOR THE GADGETS OF YESTERYEAR! By W. Clifford Harvey
Modern research is a hard taskmaster when it comes to matching last year's hinges or hanging onto the old but favored conveniences of the past.

INDEPENDENCE FROM WHAT? By Malcolm W. Bayley
Pomp and parade, bells and bonfires are giving way to a more solemn appreciation of the Fourth of July. America's birthday of independence.

THE BARD, UNBOWED By Hans Schulze
Literary pilgrimage to the home and early scenes of the poet Shakespeare.

TALES FROM A WAYSIDE DRIVE-IN By Harlan Trott
Roundup of that modern phrase of the motor age—curb service and roadside marketing.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Wonderful Tree

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time, long ago, a woman lived in a cottage by a wood with her little boy. They were so poor that they had little besides the clothes on their backs and those were wearing out. They ate from broken plates, drank from cracked cups, slept under thin covers, and never were certain where the next meal might come from.

In spite of all this they kept their few poor things as clean and neat as they could and remained gentle. One day the mother said:

"Son, the strawberries should be ripe in the woods. We will go today and see if we can't pick some. Perhaps you can sell them in town at the market."

Happily they were able to gather a basketful, all ripe and red from the top of the basket to the bottom. Early next morning, the little boy started for the market, with his basket in his right hand and a little lunch in a napkin in his left hand.

He had not gone very far when he saw a woman by the side of the road.

The Woman by the Wayside

"Boy! boy!" she called. "Where are you going?"

"I'm going to market," said the child.

"You needn't be in such a hurry," said the old lady a little disagreeably. "I'd like a taste of those berries."

"I mustn't give you any berries," said the boy, "we need so much to sell them, you know."

"Hoity toity," replied the old woman. "I'm hungry, too." And though she didn't look in the least hungry the little boy supposed she must know.

"You can have the lunch my mother put up for me," said he.

The woman unfolded the napkin on her knee and ate every bit of the lunch; then she brushed the crumbs (which the little boy had been eyeing) into the ditch, and gave him back the napkin.

"Tell your mother to use more butter," she said crossly.

She didn't say anything more and so, after waiting a moment, the child bade her good-day and left her.

He had only walked a little down the road when the woman called after him.

When he came back she grumbled, "Children are so impatient these days," and fumbled about in her pocket and finally brought out a queer brown seed.

"There," she said. "Take it and don't hang about staring at me, either. Plant it when you get home, and mind you, give it plenty of room."

The little boy thanked her, though he really thought she was making fun of him in the rather disagreeable way she had. But when at last he got home, having sold very few of his berries, he remembered to show the seed to his mother.

"We'll plant it, dear," she said.

So after supper the little boy planted it well in front of the house. It began to grow immediately and by the end of the month it was bigger than any tree in the countryside. More remarkable still, it was covered with all kinds and colors of flowers. No two alike, and by August the fruit was growing at a great rate, all shapes of fruit in the world and many that have never been seen, and even more seed-pods of curious shapes as big as packing boxes.

One early morning in September, a wind rose and in half an hour all the fruit and seedpods were on the ground. The woman and her boy ran out of their cottage.

"Look, mother!" cried the child opening a pod, "mother, a suit of clothes, just my size!"

Welcome Furnishings

When the astonished young woman opened the nearest pod, there was a dress that fitted her perfectly. In some there were shoes and stockings, caps and bonnets; in others there were pots and pans, carpets and cushions, fluffy blankets, or pretty china cups and saucers, not even cracked by their fall. Each shell held something they needed, everything they needed, from a little mirror in a carved frame to curtains for the windows.

All day they ran to and fro furnishing their cottage until it was a little bower of comfort and prettiness. And in the very last seed-pod they found a sleepy kitten, curled up and purring.

As for the fruit, it was delicious, no two tasted alike, nor did they grow soft and spoil. What the mother and son did not need, they took to the market where the rich townspeople crowded to buy it. And every year the tree blossomed and bore its fruit again, though there were fewer seed-pots in later years since the cottage was so charming it needed few additions.

And the two best things in the cottage were the welcome that greeted anyone, friend or stranger, who came to its door, and the magic cat which purred on the hearth, with so contented a sound that everyone who heard it forgot his sorrows and remembered only his joys.

Geese in the Clouds

Today, I lay in our orchard grass
and watched the soft clouds.
They were like great geese
spreading their wings to the wind.
I should like to ride
on their white backs
to the Silver Wood
where, they say,
beautiful fairies dance every night.

ELEANOR ALLEN

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I mustn't give you any berries," said the boy—A Drawing by Maurice Day

And Now Let's Read

Book Reviews

I saw dawn creep across the sky
And all the gulls go flying by.
I saw the sea put on its dress
Of blue mid-summer loveliness,
And heard the trees begin to stir
Green arms of pine and juniper.
I heard the wind call out and say:
"Get up, my dear, it is today!"

—"A Summer Morning," from "Painted People," by Rachel Field (Yale University Press)

For a story about summer days spent on a farm, at the seashore, of fun, good friendships and a successful business adventure, we recommend Irma Friedrich's book "The Separated Island."

The "separated island" where Parnel Manter and her brother Thomas spent a happy summer was off Martha's Vineyard. These city-bred youngsters from Kansas visited their grandparents on the farm for the first time. Thomas was especially interested in the crops and Parnel took great pride in the old place where many generations of the Manter family had lived.

The children's days were filled with new and happy experiences, swimming, picnicking, exploring the salt water island, making new friends and getting acquainted with their very companionable grandmother and grandfather. An opportunity came for them to show how dependable and resourceful they were when their grandparents needed help. Parnel called it "going into business." Through their own hard work and with the help of Joe Silva, the hired man, they made money enough to help pay off the taxes and other necessary expenses. What a good time they had both at work and at play!

In Old New Amsterdam

Lois Maloy and Alice Dalgliesh present in story and pictures "Wooden Shoes in America," adding a colorful new picture story-book to their history series which started with "America Begins" and "America Builds Homes."

Dutch life in the New World was a continuation of many of the customs, crafts and industries of the mother country. In this story, Pieter and his sister Anneke, who came with the parents from Holland to live with Grandfather and Grandmother in America, were delighted when the good ship Spotted Cow sailed into the harbor of New Amsterdam.

"Look!" said Pieter to his father. "It is just a little bit like home!" They could see houses with roofs of colored tile and the windmill with its sails turning in the breeze, tulips in bloom in the gardens and wooden shoes clattered on cobbled streets.

"Peter Peppercorn," by Ethel Calvert Phillips, is another book about Dutch life in America. It tells of a little boy's adventures in New Amsterdam in 1664. Peter Peppercorn, whose real name was Peter Van Tilt, lived with his father and mother in the village of Bergen that had been built by the Dutch in the wilderness, just across the Hudson River from the town of New Amsterdam, now the great city of New York.

This book, too, is full of descriptions of Dutch customs, ways of living and jolly good times. The author, as in her earlier books, knows how to write for boys and girls and in this her latest book again tells a good story.

Ilse Bischoff's pictures in a comic vein seem inappropriate as illustrations for this sincerely written story with a genuine feeling of time, people and place.

Swimming Is Easy!

Boys and girls who have not learned to swim may become ambitious to do so after reading the adventures of Dee and Denny, as told by N. Baumann Stults and Genevieve M. Kuntz in their little book "Learning to Swim."

It's fun to read of their progress, from the day when they took their first lesson in the community pool through the many experiences which gave them self-confidence in the water, how by following Mr. Jack's teaching they learned the crawl, back and breast strokes, learned to dive and how finally they took part in the Water Carnival.

The authors are swimming instructors and tell their readers: "Swimming is very easy and lots of fun if you learn to do it the right way." Their book is instructive, though in story form, and is the first we know of on this subject for very young readers. Line drawings by Roberta Paflin enliven and illustrate the text, and an index makes it handy for reference.

For the Very Youngest

"Jonny," by Eleanor Lattimore, author of "Little Pear" and other favorite books, now writes about a two-year-old boy, his daily doings from the time he wakes up in the morning with the sun shining in the window to the close of the day when he is given his supper, put to bed in his crib and goes to sleep. A lot of things happen to Jonny and very little brothers and sisters will like to hear his story and will enjoy the author's pictures.

"Time For Bed," by Inez Bertail, with pictures by Ninon MacKnight, is a book especially planned for a two-to-four-year-old's first bookshelf. How Tony spends the end of the day with Father and Mother until it is time to be tucked in bed and they all say "Good night" will entertain other little folks.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

The Separated Island, One Summer at Martha's Vineyard, by Irma Friedrich. Illustrated by Rose Chavanne. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. $2.00.

Wooden Shoes in America, by Lois Maloy and Alice Dalgliesh. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Peter Peppercorn, by Ethel Calvert Phillips. Drawings by Ilse Bischoff. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.00.

Learning to Swim, by N. Baumann Stults and Genevieve M. Kuntz. New York: Henry Holt and Company. $1.00.

Jonny, by Eleanor Frances Lattimore. Pictures by the author. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $1.25.

Time For Bed, by Inez Bertail. Illustrated by Ninon MacKnight. New York and London. Doubleday, Doran & Company. $.50.

Jack O'Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Chapter Four

On they went, rattle, rattle! swish, swish!

"You're late, Judy Jo!"

Judy Jo looked up, amazed.

Mrs. Mills stood in the doorway of the church. "Had you forgotten about the rehearsal for the Wand Dance this afternoon?"

Oh, the Hallowe'en Festival! "Yes'm, I forgot!" Judy Jo was aghast. "But Susan isn't here, either!"

"Susan was excused because of her music lesson. I'm going to take her place." Busy Mrs. Mills dashed into the church.

"But Taddy!" cried Judy Jo.

"Bring him along," called Mrs. Mills, over her shoulder.

Judy Jo wheeled the cart into the churchyard, and stood Tad on the ground. Oh, he couldn't climb all those steps! Judy Jo picked him up.

In the vestry-room were Huldah, Sally, Beth and Mary Alice, and Miss Holly, sitting on the piano stool, waiting. The children clustered about Tad. They oh-ed and ah-ed. "You precious lamb!" cried Beth.

"I bo-y!" said Tad.

They all laughed. "He doesn't want to be called a lamb!" said Huldah.

"Come, come, children!" called Mrs. Mills. "Get your wands, and take your places!"

"But what shall I do with Taddy?" asked Judy Jo.

"I'll look out for him." Mr. Lee, the sexton, held up his watch. "Come, listen to the tick-tock, Taddy," he said. Yes, Tad would.

Judy Jo found her wand, and followed the others onto the little stage.

"Now!" cried Mrs. Mills. "Oh, come a step forward, Beth! That's right. All ready, Miss Holly! Now!—*one*, two, three! *one*, two, three!—turn! *one*, two, three!—cross your wands! *one*, two—oh, Huldah! *try* not to be quite so stiff! That's better! *One*, two, three!—" on and on!"

They went through the dance a second time, and a third. Then Mrs. Mills said, "That will do for today, children! The next rehearsal will be Monday, right after school. And remember, each of you must bring two or three cornstalks, Friday, to trim your wands!"

The little girls all said, "Yes'm, goodbye," and trooped out of the church. Mr. Lee put Taddy in the cart.

"Chestnuts are ripe," said Sally, "come on up in the woods!"

"Oh, let's!" cried the others.

But Judy Jo hesitated. "I don't believe I can, with Tad," she said.

"We'll all help!" cried the others. So off they went, across lots, to the woods.

Bumpetty, bump! went the sea-going hack.

(To be continued next Monday)

Let's Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

Here are some letters from girls and boys who would like to correspond with other children who read this page. Now is the time to make new friends by writing letters; we hope they will hear from many children who enjoy reading this page. At the end of this column, you will find some paragraphs that explain how a correspondence is started.

Plainfield, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a boy about nine years old. My hobbies are swimming, rowing, drawing, reading and playing the piano. I like the Children's and Young Folks' Pages in The Christian Science Monitor.

Randolph M.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask us to publish their names in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names published is accorded to children in the homes of subscribers to this newspaper.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl nine years of age. I am in the fourth grade at school. My favorite things to do are ice and roller skating, music, swimming, bicycle riding, and cutting out paper dolls, and drawing.

I would like to correspond with some little girl my age in Holland.

Joan Ann R.

Muskegon Heights, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I am almost eight years old. I would like somebody to write to me. My daddy and mother read The Christian Science Monitor every day.

Kenneth C.

Old Brookville, Long Island, New York

Dear Editor:

I like to ride my horse. I like cowboys. I am eight years old. I would like to write to a boy in Texas, Kansas, Wyoming, Arizona or Oregon.

Bill S., Jr.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I am in the 5A grade, and am eleven years old. I play the violin and piano. I collect shells, stones, and stamps. I have won ribbons for my shells in our school hobby show. I like to study birds, too.

I read the Children's and the Young Folks' Pages, and I enjoy the stories very much. I would like very much to correspond with a girl my age in California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, or any other of those western states.

May M.

Lawrence, New York

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 11 years old. I like to go rowing. Also, I like baseball and swimming. I am learning to play the French horn. I have a little dog, a cocker spaniel. I would like to correspond with a little girl in Bulgaria.

Nancy De G.

Brentwood, Tennessee

Dear Editor:

My hobbies are collecting stamps, watching the stars, and reading. I would like to correspond with a boy my age in The Netherlands. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade.

Mark V.

Newton Center, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I am studying about the rubber industry. I would like to correspond with someone who lives in a country where rubber is grown, such as Brazil.

Peter C.

Lansing, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. I wish someone would write to me from South America. I am studying about it and would be pleased to get a letter. What I like to do is play the piano, sing and play the violin.

Bethel Yvonne B.

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Editor:

My hobby is saving pictures of movie stars. I would like some girl or boy about my age to correspond with me. I am nine years old and I am in the fourth grade at school.

Isabella C.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS
Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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MAPLE CITY, MICHIGAN
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FOR HAPPINESS
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MRS. F. M. HOCKADAY
Office, 37 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
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For Girls 7-17
160 Acres Bordering Dodge Pond
Usual Camp Activities
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MRS. HEDVIG KOCH, Director
282 Lawrence Road, Medford, Mass.
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Leelanau is conducted for boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

Look for
School Advertisements
on the
Education Pages Each
Tuesday and Saturday

Commerce and Finance

Steel Industry Begins to Near Virtual Capacity Operations

Business and Industry

Dollar Viewed Displacing The British Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The dollar is tending to supplant the pound sterling as the principal international currency as was the case in the first World War, according to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the Guaranty Survey.

"If the conflict is of long duration," says the magazine, "there is little reason to suppose that its economic effects will be less severe than those of the World War. If it results in the creation of an economic order in which free enterprise is deliberately and enduringly suppressed throughout the greater part of the world, its consequences to the United States are likely to be even more serious and far-reaching. The readjustments that American business has been obliged to make thus far may well prove to be of minor importance in comparison with those that may have to be faced in the future.

Currencies Affected

"Nowhere have the disrupting effects of the war been more evident than in foreign exchange markets. The German, Polish, Danish, Norwegian, Dutch and Belgian currencies are no longer quoted in New York; future quotations for Swiss francs have also disappeared, and the French franc ceased to be quoted on June 17.

"With the principal European markets either closed or subject to rigid governmental restrictions, New York is the only free major exchange market now remaining; and an increasingly large share of the world's business is directed here. As was the case during the World War and for a time thereafter, the dollar is tending to supplant the pound as the principal international currency for a large part of the world. This statement does not apply to transactions with the Allied nations, which are under the control of governmental exchange authorities centered in London.

"An example of the difficulties arising from the confusion in foreign exchange markets as a result of recent war developments was the question of payment for imports of rubber into the United States from the Netherlands East Indies. Such imports had usually been paid for in Dutch guilders.

"After the German invasion of the Netherlands, shippers instructed their representatives here not to release the rubber unless dollars were paid. Meanwhile, some importers had already acquired guilders, for which there was virtually no market, and refused to pay in dollars unless they could dispose of their holdings of Dutch currency.

"An agreement was reached to allow the cargoes to accumulate in warehouses while attempts were made to arrive at a final settlement. The seriousness of the situation arose not only from the possibility of heavy losses to exporters or importers but also from the threat of a shortage of crude rubber.

"The United States Government also has faced a difficult problem in attempting to prevent the unauthorized use of funds held here by the governments and nationals of invaded countries. After each invasion the President has issued an order 'freezing' the American bank balances and security holdings of the occupied country, and legislation has been enacted to give the Government specific authority to exercise such power.

Large Gold Imports

"Among the financial consequences of the war most intimately related to conditions in the United States is the very large movement of foreign funds to this country. This movement was under way for some time before the war began and appears to have continued virtually undiminished. Its exact nature is not clearly revealed by trade and financial statistics as currently reported.

"During the first six months of the war the monetary gold stock of the United States increased by more than $1,500,000,000, while the surplus of merchandise exports over imports totaled only $677,000,000. These figures would appear to indicate a net capital movement of some $850,000,000 to this country.

"The figure of the Treasury Department, however, show a net outward movement of capital amounting to $159,000,000. To what extent this discrepancy of more than $1,000,000,000 may represent unreported capital movements, and to what extent it may be accounted for by goods ordered and paid for but not yet appearing in the export totals, can only be conjectured."

Marine Insurance Firms Raise Transpacific Rates

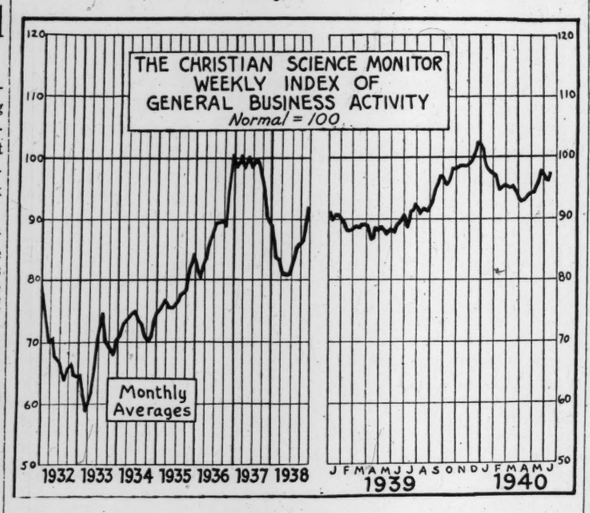
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Marine insurance companies have increased trans-Pacific rates in the wake of a warning from the Navy for ships in the Pacific to be on the watch for drifting mines.

Brokers said cargo rates on American flag ships would be three fourths of one per cent of cargo value and on other neutral carriers one per cent. The previous rate was one half of one per cent. The belligerent ship rate remains at one per cent.

The warning by the Navy's Hydrographic Bureau followed sinking of the liner Niagara off the coast of New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government said an enemy mine caused destruction of the ship and that minesweepers had found another mine.

Upturn in Business Activity Recorded by Monitor Index



Regaining more than half of the loss of the previous two weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced 1.4 points in the second week in June, from 96.0 on June 8 to 97.4 (prel.) on June 15. This compared with 98.2 on May 25, the year's high, and was well above the level of 89.6 on June 17, last year.

The three components of the index contributed to the week's upturn, with both miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production advancing to the highest levels since early in the year. Although bank debits outside New York City, the third component of the index, recorded a modest gain for the week, the series remained substantially below the high levels of a few weeks ago.

Steel activity continued to be the leader in the industrial field. With operations advancing another two points last week, the rate jumped to 88 per cent of capacity, the highest level for the year. In November of last year, the steel industry recorded a peak of 94.5 per cent. Orders are still expanding, according to reports, and new business from the automobile industry is looked for shortly for production of the new models.

Gains in the building industry were noted with heavy engineering awards reaching a new high for the year. Industrial plant expansion is proving one of the most important features in the building field, although home construction continues to show gains.

Retail trade continued to improve during the past week, with gains running from 6 to 11 per cent over the preceding week. Wholesale commodity prices in the preceding week remained steady but some advances were indicated in the past week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 15*	June 8	June 17
	1940	1940	1939
Combined Index	97.4	96.0	89.6
Bk debits outside NYC	90.2	89.5	85.8
Elec power production	104.00	101.0	96.4
Misc carloadings	91.1	90.5	79.6

*Preliminary.

State Department May Receive Power Over 'Frozen' Assets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Banking Committee has approved legislation designed both to give the State Department discretionary powers over assets of conquered nations held in this country and to relieve the Federal Reserve banks of liability after release of such assets.

The release of these assets, now "frozen" under legislation enacted a fortnight ago, would be contingent upon State Department recognition of the Government to which the gold or securities were released.

The "freezing" was ordered to prevent Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian and French credits in this country from falling into German hands.

Chairman Steagall (D), of Alabama, said the new legislation would authorize release of the assets by the Federal Reserve Bank upon the demand of a Government recognized by the State Department.

For instance, if Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, a refugee from her own country, should demand use of Dutch Government credits in this country and she continued to be the State Department-recognized "government" of Holland, the Federal Reserve banks could make payment to her.

Members said one of the main purposes of the legislation was to relieve the Federal Reserve of liability after making such payments. The measure declares that the banks shall not be "subject to any claim or liability in any court by way of suit, counterclaim, set-off, recoupment or other affirmative action or defense."

These members said also this would prevent lawsuits from tying up the funds.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved legislation designed to clear up disputes over foreign property and bank deposits in the United States.

The measure, suggested by the Federal Reserve system, would authorize the State Department and ambassadors of foreign governments to designate agents who could receive these deposits.

N. Y. S. E. Seat Near 26-Year Low

NEW YORK (AP)—The spring run of New York Stock Exchange seat sales continued with a membership changing hands at $37,000, only $1,000 above a 26-year low, which was duplicated June 13. A few days ago a seat sold at $39,000. High mark for a membership in 1940 was $59,000 in January.

Steel Output Rises 2 Points To 88 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased 2 points during the past week to 88 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Since work had not started on the major part of recent French purchases," says the report, "the holdup brought about by war developments has not caused serious complications in mill schedules. In some instances producers have been instructed to complete these orders, with consignment changed to British destination, but such tonnages comprise a relatively small portion of the total. Possibility is seen, however, that additional lots will be released in this manner.

Large Backlogs

"Lifting of pressure for steel shipments to France permits mills to give increased attention to domestic business and other export bookings, fairly large backlogs of which are at hand. Orders have run ahead of deliveries so far this month.

"Some buying hesitancy appeared early last week on receipt of the adverse French news, but this was dissipated quickly. Scrap markets, highly sensitive to European developments, have lost some of their recent bullishness, despite further price advances in several districts, which moved the composite up 42 cents to $19.75, new high for the year. Some scrap originally destined for export is moving back to domestic mills.

"While the increase in steelmaking since May 1 has been almost as rapid as that after last Sept. 1, mill backlogs have had a more gradual expansion recently. Buyers' inventories are heavier than they were last fall, and the urgency to increase stocks is not supported by strong expectations of early price advances—one of the stimulating factors at the outbreak of the war. At the same time, buying in anticipation of future delays in deliveries is influencing consumers to order ahead and to bolster supplies.

"Railroad equipment markets are starting to quicken. Freight car awards last week involved 2,599 units, the largest purchases being 1,250 cars for the Mobile & Ohio and 875 for the Nickel Plate. The latter also distributed orders for 3,800 tons of rails.

Auto Output Recedes

"Building steel demand continues relatively heavy despite the lag in requirements for public projects compared with the volume a year ago. Small industrial jobs are numerous, some of them resulting from expansion necessitated by war orders. However, such work usually involves only moderate steel tonnages. Included among recent concrete bar orders are 1,350 tons for the Chicago subway, 1,300 tons for a Delaware bridge and 1,000 tons for Mississippi river guide walls.

"Work on 1941 automobile models so far is affecting steel demand but slightly. Meanwhile assembly of current models continues to recede gradually.

"Tin plate operations are unchanged at 76 per cent, with active mills at virtual capacity. Both domestic and export demand is good and further improvement may require starting of additional mills.

"Pig iron shipments so far this month are well ahead of the May rate, accompanying an upturn in foundry operations. Most large users have covered third quarter needs and buying is less active."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued its upward trend but without the momentum. It had a sinking spell on Monday morning just before the French gave in, but the loss was quickly recovered.

The market seems pretty shockproof to European news now; it took the French collapse with about the same steadiness as the previous week it took the Italian declaration of war. On the other hand, it seems to be getting a little less enthusiastic about the profit possibilities in the defense program, and Senate acceptance of the La Follette excess profits tax gave the market a bit of a chill.

Since the tax is based on "invested capital," whatever that is, it appears unlikely to be of much danger to earnings of the big established steel, oil, utility, and rail companies, but it will be rather uncomfortable for small and growing companies making big money on small investment.

Among these are, of course, the airplane companies, and in consequence they were weaker than the rest of the market and are for the most part now selling near the lows of the year. Their prospects were not improved by the Senate's decision to restrict shipbuilding profits to 7 per cent, an indication that something of the sort may be in store for the plane makers as well.

Industrial Outlook

The outlook for industrial expansion as a result of the defense program is considered as good as ever. Steel operations continue to rise. There was some concern for a while lest the cancellation of French steel orders might let operations down slightly. But French orders totalled only about 500,000 tons, and the industry is making over 1,000,000 tons a week.

Furthermore the British appear likely to take up most or all of the French orders, and if they don't then either American buyers or the defense program will probably take up the rest.

Blast furnace operations are reported at near capacity and open-hearth operations in some steel centers are at capacity, so that the increase in the operating rate from here on may be somewhat slower. So far most of the improvement in the over-all business indices has come from steel, but rail carloadings and electric power output are now beginning to contribute.

Electric power takings are particularly on the increase in the central industrial area of the country where the stimulus of the defense program has already taken hold and will probably continue strongest. The Federal Reserve Board index, which was down round 103 a couple of months ago, is now estimated at round 112, and is expected to go to at least 120 in July and from there to head on upward to capacity of round 140 by the early fall. The top last December was 128.

Most of the business so far is in anticipation of war orders and priorities rather than on actual defense plans. Manufacturers who know they'll be in on the defense programs are not hurrying to order, feeling sure the priorities will ultimately take care of them.

Making out these priorities is going to be a tough proposition. The question arises, for instance, how Ford will get the necessary machine tools if it is to produce the present small program of 9,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin engines in six months.

It's pretty obvious that pooling of resources and capacity, and allocation of orders, will be soon upon us in many lines. Even the railroads, despite the recent acceleration of their equipment buying, may have to pool some of their rolling stock by the fall, and incidentally one effect on them of the defense pressure may be to force them to simplify their specifications for rolling stock and pool their orders to enable the equipment makers, who will soon be pressed for tanks, etc., to meet the railroads' needs.

At long last and almost reluctantly the Street is again speculating on the political outlook. Willkie's chances at the convention this week are considered to be skyrocketing; if the convention were to be held a month later some people here feel he would get the nomination by acclaim. He's felt here to be the only Republican who could beat Mr. Roosevelt, whose chances for a third term, the Street now reluctantly concedes, have improved substantially in the last month.

The big question mark being studied here is whether the President will go along wholeheartedly with the defense program, accede in the expected swing to the right, and so weather the storm by throwing overboard the Corcorans and Tugwells. Nobody knows just how to take the Stimson and Knox appointments, so the market didn't do anything about them.

The commodities remained as sluggish as the stock market. Cocoa had a bit of a run-up on the fear that spread of the war to Africa might curb cocoa supplies, and tin had nearly a five-cent rise on somewhat the same fears, part of which rise was then lost. Wheat continues downward on further loss of European markets and on favorable crop news, but some traders consider it over-sold because this is the period of crop scares. Trading volume has fallen off in the commodity markets and the open interest remains small.

The franc disappeared from the foreign exchange market, almost spurlos versenkt, unlike the guilder, which went down in a great deal of confusion. Franc trading here had dwindled sharply in recent months anway, because the franc was tied to the pound, because of French government restrictions, and because French investments here were smaller than Dutch.

Gold Stocks Rise

Incidentally, nobody is sure of the source of the recent elephantine influx of gold. U. S. monetary gold stocks rose $342,000,000, the largest week's addition in history, exceeded only on paper in the first week of February, 1934, when our gold stocks were marked up from $20.67 to $35 an ounce. Foreign central bank balances with the Reserve rose $204,000,000 from which, it is reasoned, that the Allies spent something round $140,000,000 during the week out of the balances obtained for their gold.

It is true that Allies' purchases have stepped up sharply. A month ago they had bought only $1,000,000,000 of goods; a week ago the figure had jumped to $1,600,000,000. Practically all of this had been for airplanes; we haven't had any factory capacity to turn out tanks or guns for them.

German and Italian bonds have been jumping sharply while French bonds and those of the British commonwealth nations have been dropping. Service has been uninterrupted on Italian bonds, but not on German bonds, and there doesn't seem much reason to suppose the Germans will resume any payments, particularly if they ask that we turn over to them the gold and security balances of the French government here and get the answer they are sure to get.

There are only about $9,000,000 of French government bonds outstanding here and plenty of French balances to service them, but they dropped 25 points on fears of a tangle over the use of these balances.

All kinds of domestic bonds are doing well, from defaulted rails up to Treasuries, and second-grade industrials have done better than the stock market, a fact to which some people here attach considerable significance.

A seat on the stock exchange was sold for $37,000, down $2,000 to the lowest cash price since 1914 and, after adjustment for the 1929 seat dividend, the lowest price for the century. This price seems to say the stock market is just about through. Brokers' loans dropped another $18,000,000 to the lowest total on record, $294,000,000, and of course it is in debit balances that brokerage houses make most of their money. Stocks must be getting in mighty strong hands.

Motor Truck Freight Reaches New Peak

By the Associated Press

Washington

The volume of freight transported by motor truck reached a 1940 peak of 1,110,853 tons in May, the American Trucking Associations reported.

This compared with 1,055,326 tons in April and 991,486 tons in May, 1939.

More Concerns Show Increased Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the week ended June 22 showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
	12 weeks ended June 8	
Masonite Corp	$ .58	$ .44
	5 months ended May 31	
Caterpillar Tractor	1.47	.85
Comm. & Southern	.09	.08
R. G. Le Tourneau	1.95	1.59
	12 months ended May 31	
Detroit Edison	8.02	7.51
Oklahoma Nat. Gas	3.49	2.24
Public Service N. J.	2.86	2.66
	Year ended April 30	
U. S. Plywood	2.46	1.27
	Year ended March 31	
Remington Rand	.94	.59
	53 weeks ended March 31	
Davega Stores	.23	...

Defense Plans Supported By Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Manufacturers has pledged the "knowledge, experience and productive genius" of American industry to the task of national defense. The pledge was given in a full-page advertisement that appeared in Washington, D. C., newspapers on June 22, the text of which was released here.

Estimating that it would take from 18 months to two years to even approximate the requirements of reasonable national defense, the association stressed that production for defense called for numerous measures, including the "granting of full authority to practical, experienced men to carry out these programs promptly and effectively."

Speed and More Speed

"Production for defense, the need of the hour, does not depend solely on gigantic appropriations," the association held. "It calls for speed in formulating and standardizing specifications for the military equipment required. It calls for speed in obtaining raw materials.

"It calls for prompt placement of preparedness orders so that production may get under way speedily. It will be damaging to real defense, disappointing to a deeply concerned nation and unfair to industry to expect clouds of airplanes and thousands of tanks to roll off the production lines in a week or two. You can't appropriate a battleship, a tank or an airplane—you can only appropriate the money. It takes months to blue print the designs, more months to make the tools needed, and still more months to turn out the finished product.

The association said the defense program called for prompt Government action to encourage the flow of private capital to industry so that new plants might be built swiftly and old ones converted for military production.

"Government rules and accounting regulations should be revised to permit the rapid wiping off of such investments before they become virtually valueless when the emergency is passed," it continued.

"It calls for the removal of such legislation and administrative restrictions as military and industrial experience have demonstrated to be barriers to maximum production. This does not involve surrender of any sound social gains.

"It calls above all else for the utmost co-operation between Government, labor, industry and the public."

To Train Students

Simultaneously Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced that the city's vocational high schools would give 10,000 vocational students an intensive two month's training in trades helpful to the national defense program as soon as the Federal Government calls for action.

Trade school students would be trained to be machine mechanics, tool and die makers, foundry men, welders, sheet metal workers, aviation motor mechanics, airplane mechanics, automobile mechanics, metallurgists, electricians, electric installation and electric testing laboratory workers and radio mechanics.

Announcement by the American Youth Congress sounded opposition to the compulsory military training section of President Roosevelt's defense program.

"The American Youth Congress has always stood and now stands for the adequate defense of the United States," the statement reads, "but it does not consider that a program similar to the Hitler practice of regimenting young people in labor battalions, as well as directly into the army, should be the pattern followed by the United States in defending American democracy."

Defense Aide

International

James Forrestal

President of Dillon, Read & Co. has been appointed an Administrative Presidential Assistant by President Roosevelt in enlargement of the Executive Department of the Government to expedite the national defense program. He is expected to be closely linked with the President's defense plans.

Jersey Central $38,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of $38,000,000 Jersey Central Power & Light Co. 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1965, is being offered by a group headed by The First Boston Corporation, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Incorporated, and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. The bonds are priced at 102½ and interest. It is expected that application will be made to list the issue on the New York Stock Exchange or the New York Curb Exchange.

According to the prospectus, the proceeds from the sale of these bonds, together with $5,300,000 of bank loans and certain funds of the company, will be applied to the redemption of $42,225,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds of the company bearing higher coupon rates. The issues to be refunded consist of $10,225,000 first mortgage Series B 5 per cent bonds, due 1947, and $32,000,000 first mortgage Series C 4½ per cent bonds, due 1961.

Associated with The First Boston Corporation, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Incorporated and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., in the underwriting group are Blyth & Co., Inc., W. C. Langley & Co., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Mellon Securities Corporation, Smith, Barney & Co., H. M. Byllesby and Company, Inc., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Harris Hall & Company, Incorporated, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated, White, Weld & Co., A. C. Allyn & Company, Inc., Central Republic Company and 38 other underwriters.

Auto Prices Expected To Rise in Fall

DETROIT (AP)—Car prices, says Ward's Automotive Reports in its current issue, can be expected to increase slightly with the announcement of 1941 models.

Taxes, higher living cost and increases in certain raw materials as well as expectancy of wage adjustments, it adds, "will make for increased prices as the inflationary cycle proceeds."

Pointing out that many materials used in automobiles will be required for armament production, the trade publication says:

Must Face Issues

"Manufacturers of parts and accessory companies must expect to face these issues in their 1941 contracts with their customers and not wait until they are squeezed and trouble comes in their own relations with labor.

"It is quite possible the volume of automobiles might be affected by demand of war work and thus a less number be produced from the same or usual expenditure of tools and dies, thereby increasing the unit cost.

"With this in sight we may be thankful later for the present high inventory of new and used cars."

Ward's says that inventories of automotive companies in raw materials and supplies are lengthening, "obviously as hedges against possible price rises in forthcoming months."

It cites a report that one company has bought enough steel to carry its body production through to next April, on the basis of normal expectancy, and adds that "some circles predict that steel will be nearly at the 'scarce' stage by the end of the summer."

Weed Out Aliens

The weeding out of aliens employed in the motorcar factories is continuing, the trade paper says, with more plants setting deadlines the past week for employees to produce citizenship papers or birth certificates or be dismissed.

"Considerable numbers of men were cut off from a few plants," it says, "for failure to produce evidence of citizenship by deadline dates, and these have to progress through the personnel departments to regain their jobs if they are later able to establish citizenship."

Retail Credit Association Offers Its Files to U. S.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 22 (AP)—Files containing confidential information relating to 70,000,000 persons have been made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for counter-espionage purposes.

The offer was made in a resolution adopted by the National Retail Credit Association at its convention here.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

June 24, 1940

$38,000,000

Jersey Central Power & Light Company

First Mortgage Bonds

3½% Series due 1965

To be dated March 1, 1940 — To be due March 1, 1965

Price 102½% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the several underwriters, including the undersigned, as are registered dealers in securities in this State:

The First Boston Corporation

E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Blyth & Co., Inc. — W. C. Langley & Co. — Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated

Mellon Securities Corporation — Smith, Barney & Co. — H. M. Byllesby and Company Incorporated

Eastman, Dillon & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. — Glore, Forgan & Co.

Harris, Hall & Company (Incorporated) — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — White, Weld & Co.

A. C. Allyn and Company Incorporated — Central Republic Company

Odd Lot Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	204,340
1940 volume to date	123,378,265
1939 volume to date	105,168,865

Stocks Move In a Narrow Range Today

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—War news and louder political rumblings in the domestic field tended to restrain buyers in today's stock market, but leading issues managed to add fractions to last week's improvement.

Dealings were sluggish from the start and, near the final hour, the ticker tape frequently was at a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Brokers felt the reported German armistice terms accepted by France had been pretty well discounted marketwise and it was believed enforcement of similar stern measures by Italy would bring few disturbing repercussions. Armament spending at home remained the principal bullish argument. In the meantime opening of the Republican National Convention held much of Wall Street's attention.

Among resistant stocks the greater part of the session were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Glenn Martin, Sperry, American Airlines, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Consolidated Edison, Texas Corporation, and American Telephone.

Supported in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Republic Aviation, Sherwin Williams, and Pennsylvania-Central Airlines.

German, Italian Bonds Up

German and Italian Government bonds advanced from 1 to 4 points today in a thin market.

Corporates and U. S. governments generally were slightly ahead near the final hour. Dealings were small.

Best gains in the foreigns were made by Rome 6½s, Milan 6½s, German Government 5½s and 7s and Italian 7s.

Australian 4s rose around a point in brisk trade.

Dealers in the domestic list took a standoffish attitude in view of the many factors clouding the immediate future. Foreign news was still studied closely for market clues but the Republican convention also came in for attention.

Gains ranging to around a point were scored for N. Y. Central 3½s, Continental Oil 2¾s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s and Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65. Warren Bros. 6s jumped more than 4 points.

Marked down were such issues as Youngstown Sheet 4s, International Telephone 5s, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

Steel Mills Cut Output This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel mills will trim operating schedules 1.2 points to 86.5 per cent of capacity this week, first reduction in 9 weeks, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

This compared with 76.9 per cent a month ago and 54.3 per cent a year ago.

Steel circles said the decline was due primarily to suspension of activity on French orders.

"The let-down will probably be temporary," said one steel man, "since domestic defense needs should take up the slack."

Midwest Hardware Companies Merge

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The merging of two of the Midwest's oldest hardware companies has been effected with the sale of the assets of the Simmons Hardware and Paint Corporation to the Shapleigh Hardware Co., for $2,712,497.

Robert Burnett, Simmons' attorney, said 80 per cent of the stockholders approved the sale.

Under the contract, the Shapleigh firm will take over all assets and assume obligations of the Simmons Corporation and three subsidiaries. Both firms have offices here.

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Losses

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Weekend rains in the spring wheat belt caused only a temporary setback in the market today and after prices had slumped almost a cent they staged a recovery that wiped out most of the loss.

Although government purchases of wheat flour were believed to have been light, there was sufficient buying from milling interests to support prices much of the time. Continued slow movement of new wheat and reports of rust damage strengthened the market.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Securities prices were cut severely in the market today following news of the acceptance by France of German armistice terms. Trading was almost at a standstill pending further war developments. British Government bonds lost an outside of 1 point while foreign loans held steady. Industrials declined throughout and a rallying attempt in kaffirs failed. Domestic rails leveled off after morning recessions. Oils were neglected and base metals weak.

Liverpool: Heavy liquidation hit the July cotton contract today on fears of delivery difficulties. Buying in later months was generated by threats of a snag in the import situation. The final range was 12 points lower to 8 higher.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41	40	40	Jun17
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	Jun15
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	9	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅞
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun17
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	19	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun22
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun21
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10	10	10	
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	11	22¼	21¾	22	— ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun19
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	153	153	153	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	Jun20
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	::	58	58	58	Jun13
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	17	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12	12	12	Jun19
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jun20
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44	43½	43½	— ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	17	62	60	61¼	+2
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jun20
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	98⅜	98¼	98¼	— ¼
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	170⅞	170⅞	170⅞	Jun22
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jun22
51¾	34	Am Car pf	6	42	42	42	— ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun19
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun19
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jun22
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun19
6⅝	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	18	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	9	16⅜	15½	16⅜	+1¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	24	24	24	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun18
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jun18
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun22
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	3	3	3	Jun21
4	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	46	46	46	—1⅛
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun22
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun21
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	99	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(33⅜k)	5	51	50⅛	51	+1¾
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	15	44⅛	43¼	44⅛	+ ⅞
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	23	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Jun18
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun20
11⅜	—	Am Seat (½g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jun21
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1⅛e)	8	37½	37⅛	37¼	+ ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jun17
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (1½e)	3	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	15	15	15	Jun22
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	76	76	76	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	12	158½	155¾	157½	+1¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	77	76½	77	+1½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	118	9¾	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	22	9⅜	9½	9½	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	42¼	41½	42	— ½
5⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	28	20⅝	20⅜	20¾	— ¼
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	2	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jun20
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	10	5⅛	5	5	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	43	38½	42½	Jun20
66	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	2	30¾	30¼	30¾	+1¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
5½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun21
5	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5¼	5	5	Jun20
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	6	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
97½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	50	50	50	— ½
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	12	12	12	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W In thes	1	10	10	10	Jun19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	8	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	—	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	7	7		
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	19	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	11	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3½	3½	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9	9	9	Jun22
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10¼	10	10	Jun20
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun21
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.30e)	9	8⅜	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	7	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	Jun20
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	+ ¾
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 6
105	102	Beat pt xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	108	108	108	+ ¾
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	9	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jun22
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	75	77	75⅜	76½	
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	Jun21
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	3	18	18	18	+ ½
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	8	7¼	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	6	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun22
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	20	20	20	Jun22
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1½e)	7	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
23¼	11	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
6	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jun18
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	6	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
107¼	49	Bklv-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	22	18¾	17½	18¾	+1½
57½	27	Brown Sh (1e)		27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	11	19½	18¾	18¾	Jun18
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	5⅝	3¾	5¾	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	5	5	5	5	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ¾
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat 2a)	2	24½	24½	24½	Jun22
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jun22
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	2	8	8	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)		5	5	5	Jun22
23¼	17½	But Bros pt (1½)	1	18½	18	18½	Jun19
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun19
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jun20
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅞

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun22
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun21
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	2	14½	14½	14½	
3⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30¼	30½	30½	Jun21
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	29	29	29	— ½
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
75	39¼	Case (J I)Co	4	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48½	47¾	48¾	+ ¾
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	1	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jun10
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5½	5½	5½	
6	3	Century Rio M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun21
21½	10	Chain Belt (3⅛e)	1	19	19	19	Jun22
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	1	22	20	22	+1½
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun13
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	37¼	36⅜	37¼	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	Jun17
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Jun20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	5	½	⅜	⅜	Jun19
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun18
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun22
9	4⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun18
¾	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	10	10	10	+ ¾
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	32½	31½	32¼	Jun19
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun17
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun18
11½	7⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun18
63	56	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun22
20	10⅛	Childs Co	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
94	94	Chrysler (2½e)	20	64	63	63¾	+ ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun20
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	6	18	18	18	Jun22
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	7	18	17¾	18	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	195	6½	6	6½	+ ½
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	76	76	76	Jun19
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Col Carb (2e)	3	17	17	17	+1
98¾	71	Col Credit (3)	7	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
4	2⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
108⅛	95	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
56	32	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	100	99¾	100	Jun20
113	97	Coml Solvents	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
16⅝	8	Com'th & South	246	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
1½	¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
43¼	42	Com Edis (1.80)	68	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅞
33	25⅞	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun21
6¼	2½	Congoleum (1)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun22
24⅜	14	Congress Cigar	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	Jun22
13¼	8	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
12	10	Consol Aircraft	61	21	21	21	+1
31½	17⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10	10	10	Jun19
16	7⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	100	28⅜	27¼	28½	+1¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	104	103	104	+ ¾
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1¾k)	2	6	5¾	5¾	Jun10
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	82	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	31	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun22
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun21
13½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun20
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	7	98	98	98	+3
24¼	13	Container (½e)	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19½	9⅞	Cont Bak (A)	3	8⅛	8	8	Jun20
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (B)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	78	78	78	Jun19
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	8	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun19
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	9	6¾	6½	6½	Jun20
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33½	33½	33½	Jun21
4¾	2	Cont Motors	43	3	2⅞	2⅞	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	11	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
33	18⅛	Cont Steel (½e)	1	25	25	25	Jun19
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	1	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56½	54½	54½	+ ½
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170	170	170	
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1½	⅝	Coty Internat'l	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
24¼	13	Crane Co	17	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)	41	80	78	80	+2
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25	25	25	+1
73¼	38⅝	Crosley Corp	1	41¼	41½	41½	Jun17
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	Jun21
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jun20
21⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	3	30½	30¼	30½	— ¼
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	1	83	83	83	Jun20
87⅜	33¼	Cuban-Am Sug	17	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	11	11	11	
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jun19
4½	2	Curtis Publish	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun21
51	31	Curtis Pb pf (2k)	5	34	33¾	34	+1½
11⅜	7⅛	Curtiss-Wright	50	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
32⅜	21¼	Curtis WA (1e)	5	26	25¾	26	+ ⅝
22¼	14⅜	Cutler-H (½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun21

D

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Birmingham's Growth Rapid As Steel Hub

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham steel capital of the agricultural South, by virtue of a $50,000,000 expansion program commands increasing importance in the nation's industrial structure. This expansion all during the past four or five years has included the addition of new plants, the stepping up of ingot capacity, the eliminating of the Pittsburgh Plus system of price differentials and the turning out of new products. The steel operating rate in Alabama has run above the national average every week for more than two years.

Three Reasons for Change

Three reasons are listed for this change, none of them having to do with the war. Most of the plants manufacturing war products are concentrated in the "industrial triangle" of the East so that any stepping up of activity in that direction is expected to affect Birmingham only indirectly.

First among the reasons for the improvements as listed by a prominent steel executive is the growth of the South, especially as relates to its gradual industrialization. Diversification with varied products for sale not only to Southern, but to Pacific Coast buyers as well was listed as the second major factor. Elimination of price differentials was the third. The "Pittsburgh Plus" system of pricing steel enabled producers elsewhere to ship into the South as cheaply in most cases as the steel could be manufactured and sold by Birmingham plants.

Improvement of market condition was a factor in the erection of the $29,000,000 tin plate mill in Birmingham by Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation. A $5,000,000 addition to this plant is now being erected. The Tennessee Company also built 72 new coke ovens. When the current expansion program is completed, the mill's annual capacity will be increased from 200,000 to 275,000 tons.

Republic Steel Corporation has overhauled its plant at Gadsden, 60 miles from Birmingham. Two open hearth furnaces were added and six others rebuilt and enlarged. Ingot capacity was increased by 85 per cent. Also, a wire mesh mill was installed and an addition made to the steel plate mill.

An offshoot of the Birmingham steel industry is the new plant of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation at Pascagoula, Miss. This concern is a subsidiary of Ingalls Iron Works of Birmingham and has used thousands of tons of Alabama steel on boats built under Government contract. The all-welded type of construction is being used.

Air-Conditioned Furnaces

Woodward Iron Company, merchant iron manufacturers of Birmingham, a Southern-owned independent, recently installed air conditioning for two of its three blast furnaces. This gives rigid control of humidity, a factor in making steel just as is the composition of the iron ore, coal and limestone. These were the first blast furnaces in the world to be air conditioned.

Two blast furnaces, idle for several years, were recently rebuilt and blown in by Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company.

For the some 50,000 men who work in the coal and iron industries in the Birmingham district, the increased production has meant steadier jobs and more pay. Retail trade has stepped up accordingly, being 20 to 25 per cent ahead of 1939.

Birmingham's waterway to the Gulf of Mexico via the Warrior River offers a cheap means of transporting steel and iron products to South American and Pacific Coast markets. Prefabricated steel houses are already being shipped by boat to Brazil and other places.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 24

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$ ††	$ ††	$4.2297
Cables	3.72½	3.63	4.2397
France—franc	††	††	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2264	.2262	$
Italy—lira	.0505x	.0503x	.0526
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krona	.2388	.2388	.4537
Nerway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0025	.0025	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escuda	.0368x	.0368x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*‡	.2210	.2210	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3800	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2350	.2187	*
Shanghai—dol	.0619	.0600	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4425	.4175	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8125	.8075	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2025x	.2025x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately .8.022883 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 21 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $31,534,693, $18,502,500; expenditures $26,724,975, $28,782,201; net balance $2,022,023,856, $2,915,410,248; working balance included $1,294,534,224, $2,239,887,545; customs receipts for month $18,393,833, $16,896,861; receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,787,130,635, $5,586,153,330; expenditures $9,401,657,767, $9,005,993,590; excess of expenditures $3,614,527,132, $3,420,840,259; gross debt $42,918,878,303, $40,372,042,663; decrease under previous day $1,116,815; gold assets $19,797,238,095, $16,060,379,956.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s 47-43	108.13	108.13	108.13
2 3¼s 45-43	108.18	108.17	108.17
1 2¾s 47-45	108.18	108.18	108.18
1 2s 50-48	103.20	103.20	103.20
1 3¼s 52-49	111.25	111.25	111.25
13 2¾s 54-51	107.3	107.2	107.3
2 3s 55-51	110.3	110.3	110.3
15 2⅞s 60-55	107.18	107.15	107.15
11 2¾s 65-60	106.9	106.9	106.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

35 2¾s 47-42	104.2	104.2	104.2

Home Owners Loan

3 3s 52-44	107.	107.	107.
2 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	107⅛	109⅞	109⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90¼	90	90
2 Am&ForP 5s2030	49¼	49¼	49¼
7 AmT&T 5½s 43	106 13-32	106⅜	106⅜
1 AmT&T3¼s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
21 AmT&T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108¼	108¼
3 Arm Del 4s'55	99½	99½	99½
2 AT&SF 4s'95	104	104	104
3 AT&SF 4s'95 reg	101	101	101
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 AT&SF 4½s C A '62	106	106	106
2 A C Line 5s'45	61½	61½	61½
5 All Refin 3s'53	106½	106½	106½
3 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67	67	67
21 B&O '95 st A	26¾	26¼	26⅝
1 B&O '95 st C	29	29	29
1 B&O 2000 st D	26¼	26¼	26¼
12 B&O '96 st F	26½	26½	26½
28 B&O 1st 4s'48	67⅝	67	67⅝
2 B&O Ple&WV 4s'51 st	55	55	55
1 B&O S W '50 st	43	43	43
1 Battle Creek S 3s'89	40	40	40
2 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
40 Beth Stl 3½s'52	108⅜	108	108⅜
19 Boston&Me 5s'67	54¾	54½	54¾
91 Boston&Me 5s'67 st	50	49⅛	49⅞
14 Boston&me 4¾s'61 st	50	49½	50
6 Boston&Me 5s'55 st	50¼	50	50
5 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Buf R&P 5'57 st	37	37	37
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	50½	50	50
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	77	76½	76½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s56	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	75	¼75¼	75⅛
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	61¾	61¼	61¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	40	40	40
3 Can New Eng 4s 61	42½	42	42
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	12½	12	12½
2 C&O Ftg 3½s 96E	98¾	98⅛	98¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96¼	96¾	96¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Chi & E Ill 6s 34	102½	120	120½
16 Chic Gt West 4s 59	26½	25⅜	26⅛
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	4	4	4
1 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9 CM&St P 3½s 89 B	20½	20½	20½
9 Chi&NW 6½s 36	15	14½	15
16 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Chi & S P 4½s 52A	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 C R I & P rfg 4s34	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 CRI & P rfg 4s 34ct	4⅜	4¼	4¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107	107	107
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	89½	89½	89½
1 Childs Co 5s 43	41½	41½	41½
170 City of NY 3s '80	95½	95	95⅜
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	107½	107½	107½
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 STL	56	56	56
18 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝
3 CleUnTerm 5½s 72	v82	82	83
2 CleUnTerm 5s 73	73	73	73
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	104	104
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	102⅛	101⅞	102
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
20 Comwlth Ed c3½s 58	119⅝	118	119⅜
11 Con Edis 3½s 48	107½	107½	107½
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	108	108	108
21 ConOil cv 3½s 51	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Consum Pow1st 3¼s '69	108	108	108
6 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107	107	107
11 Continental Oil3¾s48	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 Crown Cork 4½s 56	102	102	102
2 Rel & Hud rfg 4s 43	46	45½	46
20 D & R G 4s 36	7½	7¼	7½
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	108	108
8 Erie rfg 5s 67	113⅜	111¼	113⅜
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	53	53	53
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22½	22½	22½
3 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	103	103	103
1 Fed L&T 1st 5s 42	100	100	100
4 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	102½	102½	102½
3 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	91	91	91
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	84	84	84
17 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83½	83	83
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92	91½	92
6 Gt Nor 4s 47	75	74⅜	75
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	100	100	100
3 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Harlem2Riv&P 4s 54	60	60	60
9 Houst'n OilTex4¼s54	99	98½	99
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	30	29⅞	30
1 Hudso Co Gas 5s 49	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	40	40	40
5 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	36⅞	36¾	36⅞
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	42	42	42
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 Interb R Tr 6s 32	33	33	33
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	79¾	79½	79¾
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46½	46½	46½
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	55	55	55
4 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	84½	84½	84½
3 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	76	76	76
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	28⅛	27½	27⅞
17 Int T&T 5s 55	29½	28¾	29½
4 Jones&Laugh Stl4¼s61	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 K C South 5s 50	61	60¾	60¾
1 K C South 3s 50	59½	59½	59½
1 K C Term 4s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 LS&MS 3½s '97 reg	80	80	80
3 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Leh Val 5s '40	30	30	30
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	12	12	12
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	128¼	128¼	128¼
26 Loews 3½s '46	102	102	102
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	77½	77½	77½
10 Mead Corp 4½s '55	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	110	109⅝	110
12 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	103¼	103¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	13¼	13¼	13¼
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22½	22½	22½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
9 Mo Pac 5s '65A	16	15¾	16
7 Mo Pac 5s '77F	16	15⅞	16
3 Mo Pac 5s '80H	15½	15½	15½
5 Mo gen 4s '75	2	2	2
2 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	18	18	18
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	25	25	25
3 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	25½	25½	25½
9 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	30	30	30
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107	107	107
5 Nat Distill 3½s '49	102¾	102½	102½
2 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	31	31	31
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	28½	28½	28½
8 NO Tex & M24½s '56	30	29½	30
7 NY&Qn'sE&P3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
11 NYC rfg 5s22013	55½	54¼	55½
27 NYC 4½s 2013A	48½	47½	48⅛
8 NYC cn 4s '98	53	52½	52½
6 NYC cv 3¼s '52	53⅜	53	53⅝
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	73½	73½	73½
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
18 NY Ch&St L 4½s '78	51	50¼	51
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	104½	104½	104½
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108½	108¾
9 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16¼	15⅞	16
6 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16	16	16
3 NYNH&H 4s '67	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
16 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	105½	105½
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109½	109½	109½
11 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Nor Am 3½s '48	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55½	54⅝	55½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	49	49	49
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	49¾	49¼	49⅞
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47	46	46⅞
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	38½	38½	38½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	106⅛	106	106⅛
10 Pac G&E 2¾s 61	112	112	112
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	113	113	113
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109½	109½	109½
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Pen-Dix 4s 41 A	99	98½	99
5 Pan Oh&Det 4½s 77	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Pen P&L 4½s '74	107	106½	107
32 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108¾	108⅛	108⅛
8 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107	107	107
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 65	101	100¾	100¾
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
5 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	96	96	96
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88¼	88¼	88¼
10 Pen RR 3½s 52	82½	82	82¼
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	62	61½	62
7 Phelps Dadge 3½s 52	109	108½	109
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s43	109½	109½	109½
12 Phila Co 5s 67	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107½	107½	107½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	48½	48½	48½
12 PortlGenE 4½s '60	71½	70¾	71½
1 PorRiA Tob 6s '42Stct	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Postal Tele C 5s '53	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 PubSvcNoIll 3½s '68	109	109	109
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
1 RemRand4¼s'56ww	95¼	95¼	95¼
11 Republic Steel 4½s '61	96½	96⅝	96⅝
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97¾	97½	97⅝
30 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	55	54½	55
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	33	33	33
8 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10½	10½	10½
3 StLSF 4s '50 A	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8 StLSF 4s '50 A	10	10	10
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	62½	62½	62½
1 San Ant Pub Svc 4s '63	106	106	106
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
18 Simmons cv 4s '52	100	99¾	99¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105	105	105
14 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	110	110	110
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	38¼	38	38¼
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	38	38	38
15 So Pac 4½s '69	38⅛	37¾	38
7 So Pac rfg 4s '55	55	54¼	55
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45	45	45
5 South Ry 6½s '56	74	73½	73⅞
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 South Ry cv 5s '94	86¾	86½	86¾
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	53	52½	53
38 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111½	111½	111½
13 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
6 T RR A St L 4s '53	108	107⅞	107⅞
3 Texark&Ft Sm 5½s '50	85	85	85
7 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103⅞	104
11 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	105½	105½	105½
56 Third Ave aj 5s '60	17¼	17	17
1 Third Ave 4s '60	55½	55½	55½
4 T St L & W 4s '50	56½	56½	56½
2 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113	112¾	113
6 Unit Drug 5s 53	80½	79½	80½
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	101	100½	100⅞
1 Wab 3½s Omaha 41	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Walworth 4s 55	59½	59¼	59⅛
19 Warren Bros 6s 41	29	27	29
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43	43	43
2 Westch Lt 5s 50	120½	120½	120½
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	85	85	85
6 West Md 4s 52	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Western Un 5s 60	61½	61½	61½
15 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	101¼	101	101¼
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	103	103	103
6 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¼	104½	104½
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104¾	104½	104¾

Foreign Bonds

17 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	32⅞	32½	32¾
7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60⅛	60	60
9 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60	60	60
11 Argentine 4½s 48	79	78	79
8 Arustralia 5s 55	41	40¾	40¾
1 Australia 5s 57	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
27 Australia 4½s 56	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛
1 Belgium 7s 55	53	53	53
3 Belgium 6½s 49	55½	55¼	55¼
1 Berl City El 6½s 51	16½	16½	16½
3 Berl City El 6s 55	16	16	16
2 Brazil 8s 41	13½	13⅛	13½
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11½	11¼	11½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	11½	11½	11½
4 Buen A 4¾s '77	41	41	41
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
3 Buen A 4¾s 75	43⅜	43⅜	42⅝
4 Bulgaria 7½s 68	14⅜	14½	14⅜
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	14	14	14
37 Canada 5s 52	85¼	85	85
3 Canada 4s 60	74	74	74
3 Canada 3¼s 61	66¼	66¼	66¼
10 Canada 3s 68	64½	64¼	64½
1 Canada 3s 67	64¾	64¼	64¾
1 Canada 2¼s 44	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11½	11½	11½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	21½	21½	21½
17 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	20¼	20½	20¾
3 Copenhagen 5s '52	23½	23½	23½
4 Copenhag 4½s '53	22¾	22½	22¾
2 Cuba 4½s '77	54	54	54
2 Denmark 6s '42	30	29¾	30
2 Denmark 4½s '62	25	24½	25
3 Dresd 7s '45	15	15	15
1 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Finland 6s '45	50½	50½	50½
1 French 7s '49	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
9 GerCAcBk6s'60Jul	18½	18½	18½
1 GerCAcBk6s '60Oct	18½	18½	18½
25 Ger Gov 5½s '65	19	18¾	18¾
1 Ger Govt 5½s'65 unst	15	15	15
19 Ger Govt 7s '49	23½	23	23½
2 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	18¼	18¼	18¼
15 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	40⅛	39½	40
8 Italy 7s 1951	59	58	59
1 Japan5½s 65	65	65	65
1 Lower Aus Prov 7½s '50	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Miag M M '56	18	18	18
18 Milan City 6½s '52	41	42	42
19 N Sou Wales 5s 57	37½	37⅜	37½
1 Norway 6s 44	35	35	35
2 Norway 4½s 65	27	26¼	27
2 Norway 4s 63	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Panama 5½s 53	96½	96½	96½
21 Peru 1st 6s '60	7	6¾	6⅞
14 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7	7	7
1 Poland 4½s 63	5	5	5
2 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	7	7	7
1 Queensld 7s '41	71	71	71
3 Rhinelbe 3¾s 46 asd	20	20	20
2 Rhine-Westph 6s 52	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s67	7	7	7
18 Rome 6½s 52	47	44¾	45
20 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	9	9	9
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	25¼	25	25
3 Sao2Paulo St 6s 68	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	10	10	10
10 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s'79	35½	35½	35½
2 Urug 4½s 78	32	32	32
3 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	35¾	35½	35¾
2 Urug cv3¾s4s4¼s'79	35	35	35

Bond sales today (in dollars): 2,385,000; previous day, 1,893,000; week ago, 5,383,000; year ago, 4,832,500; two years ago, 7,105,250; Jan. 1 to date, 823,986,950; year ago, 814,659,200; two years ago, 838,444,530.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Regular Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Albany Packing Co	$1	Q	July 1	June 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21
American News Co	25c	..	July 15	July 5
Amer Stamping Co	12½c	..	June 29	June 22
Do 7% pref	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 22
Baldwin Rubber	12½c	..	July 20	July 15
Bausch & Lomb	25c	..	July 1	June 25
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 25
Belt RR&StkydsCo	75c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 6% pf ($50)	75c	Q	July 1	June 20
Bruce Co (E L) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 18
Do 3½% pf	87½c	Q	June 29	June 18
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co	60c	Q	July 15	June 29
Campbell Co (A S)	25c	..	June 28	June 25
Carter (J W) Co	15c	..	June 29	June 27
Centl Penn Nat Bank (Phila, Pa.)	40c	Q	June 29	June 24
Cin Adv Prod	12½c	Q	July 1	June 25
Chatham Sav & Loan Co (Savannah, Ga)	$2	..	July 1	June 18
Cin Int T Ry 1st pf	$2	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Clinton Tr N Y	25c	Q	July 1	June 24
Colonial Tr Co (Pitts. Pa)	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Dom Tar & Chem Co, Ltd. 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 12
First Nat Bk (Phila. Pa)	$4	Q	July 1	June 24
First Nat Bk & Tr Co. (Lexington, Ky)	$1	Q	July 1	June 26
Do	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 26
St. N B Roanoke	$5	S	July 1	June 18
Frick Co.	$1	..	July 1	June 19
Do Ltd pf	75c	..	July 1	June 19
Gardner El Lt Co	$4	S	July 15	June 29
Do 5% pf	$2.50	S	June 29	June 22
Gen Disc Corp A	25c	..	June 28	June 20
Do B	25c	..	June 28	June 20
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q	June 28	eune 20
Gen Outdoor Adv pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Harrisburg Rways Co.	10c	..	July 1	June 20
Home Nat Bk (Meriden, Conn.)	50c	S	June 29	June 22
Interstate Dept Strs pf.	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Louisville H & St L Ry	$4	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do pf	$2.50	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
MacMillan Pet	15c	..	July 10	June 28
Maritime Tel & Tel Co. Ltd	17½c	Q	July 15	June 20
Do 7% pf	17½

West Coast Taking Lead In Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—While President Roosevelt was barring United States ships under the Neutrality Law from all European waters except those adjacent to Portugal and Spain, a new ship was sliding down the ways at the Oakland yards across San Francisco Bay from here, and waterfront experts were predicting that Pacific Coast ports would become the Nation's foremost shipping center "for the duration."

Increase in United States shipping to the Orient was expected to depend almost entirely on American diplomacy. With trade relations with Japan still far from normal and with many groups in the Nation pressing for embargoes on scrap iron, copper, and petroleum products to the Orient, it was admitted here that even the closing of Atlantic shipping routes to United States ships might not benefit the Pacific Coast as much as it is hoped.

The new ship, named Sea Panther, was built by the Moore Drydock Company and is scheduled for active service in about six months. With a length of 492 feet and a beam of 69.6 feet, it is described as capable of making 16½ knots an hour, powered by its 8,500 horsepower engines. The sister ship of the Sea Star and Sea Arrow is listed as having a tonnage of 10,000.

Meanwhile, two San Francisco shipping firms announced Federal approval for transferring three ships, two to Nicaraguan registry for chartering by the Aluminum Company of Canada for 18 months, and one sold to a sugar company of the Philippines. The two chartered ships are supposed to return to American registry at the end of 18 months.

Utah Population Drifts to Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A drift from the largest urban centers to adjoining farm sections is the significance of population movements in Utah during the last ten years, according to Heber Meeks, State Director of the Census.

Final figures show a population growth of 3.2 per cent for the Beehive State, or from 508,750 in 1930 to 525,232 in 1940. The gain is 16,482 persons.

One factor which supports his explanation is that the population increase for Salt Lake County was larger than for Salt Lake City itself. That showed how many persons have been settling on small farms near the State's capital city in order to get the mutual benefits of rural living and urban facilities.

Another feature was the decline in many mining camps, and proportionate increase in adjoining farm areas.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quiet, attractively furnished 3 rooms, bath, twin beds. 416 East 17th Street. SKOIEN. Daytime call TRS-7200.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT for rent, season, 2 blocks from ocean on Kennebunk River; clean, newly decorated; must be seen to be appreciated; completely furnished. MISS C. McENTYRE, P. O. Box 180, Kennebunkport, Maine.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PLACE your children under expert care; swimming, boating; excellent food. MRS. E. FALCONAR, Hudson Heights, Quebec, Canada.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

DAVENPORT—Good condition; $35.00; Sterling silver for dresser, $15.00 cash; other things. MRS. A. HYDE, 59 West 51st St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; summer rates $17 up; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

UNSURPASSED mountain view, home cooking; low rates; swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain, Burpees, Vergennes, Vermont. Tel. Addison 269.

PIANOS FOR SALE

VOSE upright and bench, mahogany, good condition, $15. Write Box C-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

MRS. BERTHA HAYES
Real Estate and Curiosity Shop
Sunnyside, Barrington, New Hampshire

ROOMS AND BOARD

TORONTO, ONT.—Comfortable, airy rooms; visiting or permanent guests; board optional; vicinity church. Mrs. N. Corlis, 316 St. George Street.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Comfortable rooms, near bath, large closets; ½ block 14th St.; private home. Phone Ad. 4027.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

STORES TO LET

LARGE store for rent with apartment suitable for any good high-class store; rent $250 season. MISS C. McENTYRE, Box 180, Kennebunkport, Maine.

SUMMER BOARD

GA-KA-DINA, 17 Clandeboye Ave., Centre Island, Toronto—Exclusive guest home, large grounds, screened verandahs; reservations made.

SUMMER RENTALS

LINDENHURST, LONG ISLAND, Merrick Rd.—Waterfront home, 6 rooms, spacious grounds, 2-car garage, sundeck, boat dock, tennis and handball courts, bathing, fishing. Owner, Goldberg, 10 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. RIverside 9-4323.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED TO TRAIN—WORLD'S FAIR CONCERT; small fee. ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-9739. R. C. A. VICTOR individual RECORDINGS. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

PAINTING CONTRACTOR
Water tanks, towers, bridges, buildings, homes and factories EGERTON SHAW, tel. phone 6751, 217 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hand Bags Gloves

Famous Maid HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 810 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Insurance
HOME AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS — FIRE THEFT COMPENSATION
Patronize Monitor Advertisers!
PAUL D. CRANDALL
—REALTOR—
Tower Building, Washington D. C. District 9246

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Maine

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear, Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop — HATS HOSIERY Smart Accessories
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

THE COFFEE HOUSE
Half a block from City Hall
33 Franklin Street, Dial 2-2284
Luncheon 11 to 2, Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Supper 5 to 7
Phone 6422

JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A New Coiffure and a
Pre-Treet Rilling Koolerwave
is an adventure in beauty
The Heinz Beauty Salon
Telephone 3-5633
LIBBY BUILDING 10 CONGRESS SQ.
PORTLAND, ME.

Randall FUEL OIL — McAllister COAL — COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Graduation Watches
For the Class of 1940. We invite you to see our selection.
J. A. Merrill & Co.
Jewelers Since 1851

FOR THE PHOTO FAN:
- We carry a complete line of Fine Cameras and Complete Photo Supplies. Write or visit us for whatever your need.

BICKNELL PHOTO SERVICE
15 PREBLE STREET, PORTLAND

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
144A High Street Portland, Maine

MAINE

PORTLAND *(Continued)*

BAR HARBOR TOPCOATS $9.95
Lightweight summer coats of De-Land's wool. Beautifully lined in matching rayon. The coat for every use everywhere you go. In white, navy and colors for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

WATCHES
An Ideal Graduation Gift
Reliability Guaranteed
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart
BEACH ACCESSORIES
Everything to complete your beach ensemble!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

For QUALITY Home-Made Candy *Visit*
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
Jantzen Swim Suits for Men, Women and Children
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Entertain Your Friends in Our New Tea Room Tel. 616
DAERIS RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
MORRILL BUILDING
Ice Cream — Delicious Food, Courteous Service
WEBB'S GROCERY Tel. 73

158 Washington Street We Deliver

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Bay State Paints, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils, Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Twin Bed Outfits
at Sensationally Low Prices
2 Twin Beds
2 "Profile" Box Springs
2 "Profile" Inner-spring Matresses
Complete from $69 *upwards*
C. A. HOITT & CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

In New Hampshire It's
LEAVITT'S *for Your* HOLIDAY FASHIONS
Come to New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store first and go forth in New York's smartest styles. You'll have more for play, too, because Leavitt's prices are always lowest when quality is considered.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE

Lux to make wash day quicker and easier. Tasty cold meat, salads, home made pies or ice cream to make meals quicker, easier and more tempting these summer days.
Phone 296 or 4567 815 Chestnut Street

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
Coal, Wood, Coke
A word to the wise
Prices are quite apt to be higher. We suggest you fill your coal bins and oil tanks.
59 Hanover Street, Over the Puritan
132 Massabesic Street
Phones 452, 453

Something NEW for You
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain
797 ELM STREET

Something different in
WHITE SHOES
Summer comfort in smart styled, right and fitted properly shoes for the family.
D. F. Shea Shoe Store
760 Elm Street

PENN STATE GAS & OIL
GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS, TIRES
RANGE and FUEL OILS
Cheerful Service
Manchester and Pine Streets

Talford's Service Station
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
Elm and Langdon Granite and Turner

JAMES W. HILL CO.
LAY-AWAY SALE
SPECIAL VALUES
Kenwood Chevron Blankets
You Save From $2 to $3
Locally Owned and Managed for 70 Years

NASHUA

AVARD'S
"LAD and DAD STORE"
Fashion Park, Adler Rochester Timely Clothes
Top Coats for Men and Boys
VISIT OUR SHOE DEPTS.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

SHOP the NEW Poirier's
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleums
Whitney Maple—Cushman Creations
Stoves—Venetian Blinds—Gifts
POIRIER FURNITURE CO. INC.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

Where Shall We Eat? Try
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
RESTAURANT SERVICE
Air Conditioned for Comfort
153 MAIN STREET TEL. 272

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributor of
"Consolidation Clean Coal" and "New England Coke"
CONSOL
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

Brand New 1940
Stewart-Warner Refrigerators
A famous nationally known refrigerator with highest quality construction at a new surprisingly low price.
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
Open Evenings 301 State St.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT *(Continued)*

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA VA

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
NEW
Summer Apparel
For Children

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE *for Men*

ROANOKE

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS *The Smart Shop*
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

CLOVER FARMS
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

HARDWARE for Every Purpose
Roanoke Hardware Company
Dial 6246
109 W. Campbell Avenue
and 218 W. Salem Avenue

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
JOSEPH SPIGELS
for
Ladies' lovely Summer dresses and accessories
Also everything new in sport wear and bathing togs.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE *(Continued)*

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1893

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Maxwell's Hairdressers
New Salon, 76 Bank Street 2-3773
Ottawa's Foremost Permanent Wave Specialist

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

ONTARIO

OTTAWA *(Continued)*

PRODUCERS DAIRY LIMITED

Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
Butter—Cheese
Special Deliveries
PHONE 2-4281

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us.
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

NEVILLE FOOD SHOP
Fresh Choice Groceries and Meats at Moderate Prices
Prompt attention given to phone orders
We Deliver
2330 QUEEN ST., E. HO. 0170

PLUMBING and Heating
J. H. BRADY & SONS
City and Country Installations
All Work Guaranteed
HO. 6841 85 QUEENSBURY AVENUE

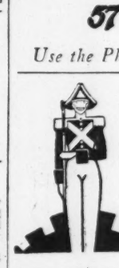
QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver



ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL OIL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radio, Vacuum Cleaners, and All Electrical Appliances
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Electric Ironing Machines Rented
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from 3.95 to 9.00

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

QUEBEC

MONTREAL *(Continued)*

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and Weaves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

FAST SERVICE
Burnett LIMITED
Retex Cleaners and Dyers
WILBANK 2121

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages; week-ends a specialty. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215—£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 3 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSES TO LET

KNOCK DISTRICT, BELFAST—To let, unfurnished house, 3 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, etc., with large garden; £52 and taxes. Apply MISS ISOBEL PURDON, 60, Dublin Road, Belfast.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE. PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127, 35 MILES' RADIUS.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON: 74, Inverness Ter., W. 2—Attractive bed-sitting rooms; H. and C. basins; meals optional; minute Hyde Park, buses, tubes. BAY 5627.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted COMPANION for elderly lady; light duties; maids kept; modern house; nice garden; off Putney Hill, S. W.; interview necessary. Box W-1579, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

AS COMPANION secretary, young lady, active, willing; own typewriter; French, ready travel. Box W-1578, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 5.—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earl's Court. FRO. 1663.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house; close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street, W. 1.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly, from 6/6, weekly from 30/- inc. breakfast.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE TAILORS Naval, Military and Civil for the very best at moderate prices.
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187.

TEACHERS

ENGLISH lessons to foreigners, French lessons, speech training and play reading. AMY FISHER, 2 Edmunds Walk, London, N. 2.

MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M.
Soprano
Gives lessons in SPEAKING and SINGING
Also coaches Church Soloists
Inquiries:
163B Sutherland Avenue, London, W. 9
Cunningham 1818

TO LET

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

OSPREY

The osprey, related to falcons, is sometimes called the "sea eagle" or "fish hawk." It dwells in colonies found on both coasts, and throughout the upper half of America, on either salt or fresh water. The birds average 24 inches in length, are brownish in color with white breasts and markings. Superb fishermen, they can spot and catch a fish under water from 150 feet in the air!

Daily Anecdote

Convinced

There was so much skepticism over Thomas Edison's phonograph, even after President Hayes had heard and commended it, that a certain noted educator and philanthropist decided to make a personal investigation. He was informed of a suspicion that Mr. Edison was employing a ventriloquist to produce the effects ascribed to this ne wmachine.

Mr. Edison's reception of the distinguished visitor was kindly and considerate.

"I believe," said the inventor, "that you would more likely be convinced if you talked into the machine yourself."

The visitor held the tube to his mouth, and began to shout at terrific speed the longest proper names from the Bible he could remember, "Mehujael, Meronotnite, Methuselah, Ammishaddai, Hazarmaveth, Chedorlaomer," and so on.

Adjusted for reproduction, the machine shouted back the words with such speed and clearness that th investigator was astounded. "I'm satisfied!" he exclaimed. "There's not a man in the United States who could recite those names with such rapidity."

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

"Would you give this to my brother in Cape Town, and tell him it's from Elsie?"

* * *

Sometimes It's Homemade

Bride—"How do you like this potato salad?"

Bridegroom—"It's delicious. Where did you buy it?"—Vancouver Province.

* * *

Strange Crop

The amateur who was able to sow such seeds as onion and celery under glass in January will get the plums later on.—Gardening Article.

Thus going one better than the pictures on the packets.—Humorist.

* * *

Not Quite Right

When the office typist left to get married, the staff clubbed together and bought her a vacuum cleaner.

The honor of making the presentation fell upon Smith, who spent much time and thought on his speech.

When the time came, he stepped forward, blushed furiously and said:

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I congratulate you, and beg you to accept this token of our regard. We hope that, as you use it to free your home from unnecessary litter, you will be reminded of your old friends at the office."—Answers.

Quotable Quotes on Time

He who works for eternity counts not time.—Confucius.

There is no clear-cut distinction between space and time.—Einstein, 1936.

We always have time enough, if we will but use it aright. —Goethe.

The ill-usage of a minute is a new record against us in heaven. —Zimmerman.

But what is time itself, save just the movements of Nature, and how can I judge whether these are long or short?—Anatole France, in "The Wickerwork Woman," 1910.

But it is all gone: Today swallowing Yesterday and then being in turn swallowed by Tomorrow.—Carlyle, in "The French Revolution."

Time, when well husbanded, is like a cultivated field, of which a few acres produce more of what is useful to life, than extensive provinces, even of the richest soil, when overrun with weeds and brambles.—Hume.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cantilo, Jose Maria (hō-sā′ mä-rē′-ä kän-tē′-lō) — Foreign Minister of Argentina.

de Bono, Marshal Emilio (ā-mēl′-yō dā bō′-nō) — Newly appointed Commander of Italy's "Southern Army" group.

de la Baume, Robert Renom (rō′-bâr′ rē-nôN′ dē là bōm′) —Newly appointed French Ambassador to Spain.

Inönü, Ismet (ĭs′-mĕt′ ē-nû′-nü′)—President of Turkey.

Labonne, Eirik (ā′-rēk′ là-bôn′)—New French Ambassador to Russia.

Metaxas, Gen. John (mĕ-tāk-säs′)—Premier of Greece.

Odets, Clifford (ō-dĕts′)—Contemporary playwright.

Peyrouten, Marcel (mâr′-sĕl′ pĕ′-rōō′-tăN′) — Newly appointed French Ambassador to Rumania.

Starace, Lieut.-Gen. Achille (ä-kēl′-lā stä-rä′-chā)—Leader of the Fascist Militia, now placed under command of Marshal Badoglio.

Vargas, Dr. Getulio (zhĕ-tōōl′-yōō vär′-gȧsh) — President of Brazil, who has spoken in favor of Italy and Germany.

von Papen, Franz (fränts′ fŏn pä′-pĕn) — German Ambassador to Turkey.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Komandorskie Islands (kō′-män-dôr′-skė-yĕ) — Group of islands east of Kamchatka, being fortified by Soviet Russia.

Ourcq (ōork) — River of France.

Rouen (rōō′-äN′) — French town.

Soissons (swä′-sôN′)—Commune of France, on the Aisne River.

Key: âle, châotic, câre, ądd, ȧccount, ärm, ąsk, sofą; ēve, hĕre, ęvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; ṫhen, thin; naṫure, verḍûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Priscilla M. Pennell, New York City

Siesta in Central Park

This camera study indicates, incidentally, that the household pet isn't getting his scheduled exercise.

Daily Quotation

IT IS more glorious to live for something without fame, than to die for something gloriously—Otto Ludwig.

Where Would You Find—

1. Great Karoo?
2. Saint Moritz?
3. A stalagmite?
4. The New England States?
5. The Marathon Dam?
6. Nippon?
7. The Giantess?
8. Windsor Castle?
9. The country of which Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras is President?
10. The Kittatinny Mountains?

(Answers appear on this page)

Vocations

Clothes Adviser

For the past eighteen years, a woman here who has a reliable and artistic knowledge of clothes, lines, and color, has kept herself profitably employed as a clothes stylist for other women. During these years, she has constantly added to her store of information by more study and preparation along her line. Her consultations are given in her own home, and the service includes advice on accentuating one's best figure advantages and minimizing the faults, choosing the colors of costumes to harmonize with one's natural coloring, and other definite helps. The same clients come regularly to her and send her other patrons. The fact that only once in her business experience has it been necessary for her to advertise bespeaks the success of her enterprise.

Another woman of my acquaintance, similarly equipped with clothes knowledge, supplemented her income by giving weekly talks of half an hour to the girls in various dormitories of a certain college, and also advising each girl individually as to her most becoming choice of costume.

—Mrs. E. P. H., Los Angeles

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Aiding American Composers

New York

A noncommercial enterprise, to be known as the American Music Center, has been established in this city.

The aim of the organization is to assist those who are devoted to the cause of serious American music and to make the works of American composers easily available.

In its offices at 17 East 42nd street, New York, compositions are to be found in every medium, from voice to symphonic orchestra, recorded, written and printed.

The center has for reference and distribution publications of many music publishers, giving American composers comprehensive literature of serious music.

The American Music Center is conducted under the auspices of the Council for the Advancement and diffusion of American Music. It is believed to be the first organization restricting its activities exclusively to American works on a noncommercial basis.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Another requisite for a presidential candidate is a broad and capacious coattail.

Louisville Courier-Journal: There's nothing new under the sun, and when the tumult dies the fifth columnist may be found to be no more than an old acquaintance, the stool pigeon.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A plateau, varying in height up to 4,000 feet, in South Cape Province, Union of South Africa.
2. A winter and summer resort in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland.
3. An encrustation, usually conical or cylindrical, found on the floor of caverns; the counterpart of a stalactite.
4. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
5. It is near Athens, Greece; believed to be the only marble-faced dam in the world, nearly 1,000 feet long.
6. Japan.
7. A well-known geyser in Yellowstone Park.
8. A famous royal residence in England, founded by William the Conqueror, and restored by Queen Victoria.
9. Venezuela, since 1936.
10. Northwestern New Jersey.

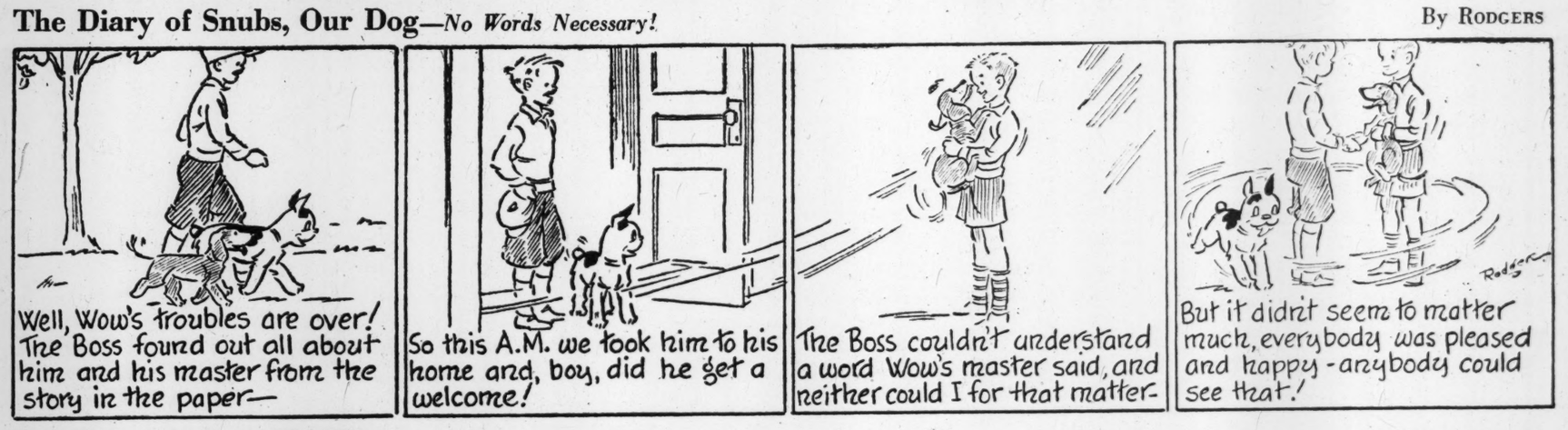
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Works, Too*

By Le Pelley

WHAT DID YOU LEARN IN SCHOOL TODAY ?
ABOUT DEMOCRACY
MY GOODNESS... I SHOULDN'T THINK YOU'D HAVE TO LEARN ABOUT SOMETHING AS NATURAL AS THAT ..!
..WELL.. IT TAKES A LITTLE PRACTICE
WE HAVE ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE IN OUR SCHOOL AND TEACHER SAYS WE HAVE TO LEARN TO GET ALONG WITH EACH OTHER SO WE CAN GET ALONG WITH PEOPLE WHEN WE GROW UP
GETTING ALONG WITH PEOPLE IS QUITE A GOOD IDEA, ISN'T IT?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Words Necessary!*

By Rodgers


Well, Wow's troubles are over! The Boss found out all about him and his master from the story in the paper—
So this A.M. we took him to his home and, boy, did he get a welcome!
The Boss couldn't understand a word Wow's master said, and neither could I for that matter-
But it didn't seem to matter much, everybody was pleased and happy - anybody could see that!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Cast Is Downcast*

By The Hagers

DIRECTOR BASIL B. SPOONBILL CRIED, HOLD THAT POSE, PLEASE. NOW STAND STILL!
IF YOUR FILM TEST COMES OUT O.K. I'LL USE YOU IN OUR FILM TODAY."
"IN UNIFORMS WE LOOK QUITE SMART," SAID TED, NOW ANXIOUS FOR A PART.
"YOU'LL BE AN INDIAN," SPOONBILL CRIED, "AND WADDLES PLAYS A FRIENDLY GUIDE."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Stronger Fortress

The strongest fortress ever built by men is fallen. And it was not taken by storm.

Great has been the defeat as Nazi troops march through the once-invulnerable corridors of the Maginot line.

Greater will be the victory if the world perceives in time the meaning of the Maginot's collapse—that defenses are no more impregnable than the thinking which supports them.

It is not to France alone that inquiry as to the quality of that thinking need be directed. The world—that portion of it which still lays claim to civilization—is speedily being faced with the necessity for further examination of its concepts.

That world now knows that its preparations to meet the ruthlessness of the Nazi advance have hitherto been neither swift enough nor sufficient. It knows that the element of treachery in the Nazi method was not adequately understood. But it is only now beginning to understand fully that Hitlerism is not something to be isolated within a convenient area. It is something which must be driven out.

A Maginot line, symbol of static defense, is not enough. In peace, Hitlerism could only have been defeated by strong, constructive policies designed to rectify the evils which Nazidom has capitalized. In war, the same vigor, the same foresight, and the same dynamic activity are needed to achieve the victory by force of arms.

This is what Britain is today perceiving. The nation is arming to the last man to defend its island against invasion. Here is a full awareness of the danger and the commitment to press with heroic speed the preparations which have been too long delayed. British resolution evidences a realization of what J. B. Priestley was writing early in 1939: "that at the heart of the Nazi and Fascist movements there is an evil principle, something that will have to be destroyed before humanity can go forward again into the sunlight."

This the Dominions, too, are perceiving. When the war first began, Canada hoped to contribute its share by becoming an "arsenal of empire"—speeding up industrial output, enjoying an increased prosperity, with only a tithe of the sacrifice which is today seen to be required. Similarly, others among the Dominions hoped to be "with but not in" the war. The perception today is deeper. And their effort is commensurate with the new vision.

So too, with America. It has a Maginot line of broad, but not impassable, salt water. Many there were who believed that the United States could remain the "citadel of democracy" by sitting quietly at home, preserving its ideals and its comforts. Many Americans mistakenly believed that remoteness was sufficient to insure their culture and their way of life. Today, suddenly, the issue becomes deeper even than the convenient course of "aiding the Allies that the war may be fought and won somewhere else than on American shores." It challenges the United States to see that its full moral and spiritual strength is awakened, and that its contribution must be more than sitting behind the ramparts of the British Navy.

It is not the first time that a nation has been faced with such a problem. It was out of circumstances equally as trying that Paul counseled the Ephesians in their battle against the "rulers of the darkness of this world." He admonished them not merely to stand, but to be "girt about with truth . . . having on the breastplate of righteousness . . . above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked . . . the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

Of such materials is the stronger fortress.

A Message to the Conventions

Political conventions in America are traditionally divided between horse-trading and horse-play. But as the Republicans convene in Philadelphia and the Democrats complete arrangements for their Chicago gathering the people of the United States are in no mood to tolerate anything less than serious and unselfish consideration of national welfare. If they could send a message to the men and women delegated to name the candidates and outline national policies, it would be:

"In this solemn hour, for this election, more critical than any since the Civil War, let your thoughts and words rise above petty partisanship or personal prejudice and devote yourselves to the task in hand with the same prayerful and patriotic purpose that governed the framers of the Constitution."

France Against France

France is to be used against France. That is the simplest meaning of the armistice terms accepted by the Bordeaux Government, or the Laval cabal, as it may more accurately be described. For the chief of French appeasers is now dominant in the captive Government which cannot represent the unconquerable French people.

Understandable are the denunciations of the British Government and of French communities all over the world of this "honorable peace" which is neither honorable nor peaceful. For the men who promised not to accept "shameful conditions" cannot long hide from themselves or the French people the fact that it is shameful for France to become an advance base and supply depot for the Nazi attack on Britain.

Possibly that would have been the result in any case. Doubtless once they had announced that France could not resist longer it was merciful to stop the fighting there as soon as possible. But they could have carried on the struggle from the colonies or from Britain, they could have made it more difficult for the Nazis to use France against Britain—against the chief hope for a decent peace for France. For it cannot be too clearly understood that now, as in 1918, what was signed at Compiègne is only an armistice and when peace is eventually made what happens to France will depend on what has happened to Britain.

Apparently this is clear to Frenchmen in the colonies and on the warships. There is hope that they will continue as best they can the necessary struggle for a genuine peace and France's eventual freedom.

While Repaying Foresight

It is interesting and pleasing to see that Brig. Gen. William Mitchell and his bold crusade for a more efficient American air force are remembered now when so much of his pre-vision of the effectiveness of aerial warfare stands corroborated by events. Several members of Congress have proposed resolutions to wipe out the record of the court-martial which penalized him for antagonizing the "brass hats" who clung to more traditional methods of battle.

While America has become convinced of the need of military aviation, and on large scale, there is another department of mechanized defense in which the United States is sadly and ironically behind. This is in the field of tanks, armored cars, and motorized artillery and transport units. It has been reliably stated that the whole mechanized equipment of the American army in tanks and motorized field guns is not the equivalent in number of the tanks and artillery of one German "panzer" division.

For the Nation which leads the world in production of motorcars, trucks, and tractors, this is a grotesque and alarming situation. The United States always has preferred a small standing army; but because it is small it should be all the more efficient and well equipped. One of the early assignments to the new war industry committee under the motor maker, William Knudsen, should be to organize mass production of formidable types of tanks and mobile artillery.

A Boy's Response

While a civilized portion of the adult world comes nobly to the rescue of little ones endangered by an uncivilized type of human thinking, the news of the day presents an instance of how children take care of one another. Thirteen-year-old Jack Evans, a Yorkshire miner's lad, saw a perambulator run down a hill and plunge into a canal.

Although the two-year-old occupant's feet were caught between the side of the pram and a wheel, the courageous boy dove twice into the water and finally brought her to the surface, where both were hauled ashore and soon restored. Not a moment was lost in considering the possible cost. Another child needed help. And help was given. Such incidents call attention to the fact that men and women who feel weightily responsible for juvenile welfare are not always such essential factors as they suppose. It is not always noticed, in the routine of daily activity, how much care and assistance children bestow on one another.

Labor's Stake in the War

Wages of American workingmen would suffer a decline if Germany won the war and a Nazi victory caused a reduction in the foreign trade of the United States. Income of American farmers would also be depressed by any such wiping out of American markets abroad. Unemployment would be multiplied and America would come to a lower standard of living.

The forecast that American foreign trade would be cut off by Nazi success is made by Robert M. Hanes, president of the American Bankers Association, and others. Germany, as the bankers' leader sees it, would refuse to buy anything it could possibly produce in the German State and its conquered territory. The Germans still would require a few things made only in America, but as they are ingenious, they would quickly manage to reproduce these articles at home. On the other hand, Mr. Hanes anticipates that should the Allies win, foreign demand would follow for much goods for many years.

Close relationship between foreign trade and wages has just been pointed out by the International Labor Office at Geneva in a publication surveying experience in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Japan. Says the Washington office of the I. L. O.:

> The report . . . shows that in general where foreign trade declined most during the "recession" period, employment and payrolls showed the greatest losses; conversely, where foreign trade rose highest during the "recovery" years, jobs and wages showed the greatest increases.

As to American agriculture, it is obvious what the loss of foreign markets for American export crops would mean to farm income. A large part of the cotton crop is exported and England has been a big buyer. Much wheat and lard normally go abroad. Also if Canadian wheat could no longer find an outlet in Great Britain, it would pile up in the Dominion until it would have an effect on the United States.

Even if Nazi Germany did not undertake to shut out American foreign trade, this would still be greatly reduced by the loss of the historically rich markets of Britain, France, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Labor has a tangible stake in supporting a system of free international trade as against one in which trade follows the sword.

Mirror of World Opinion

'Inscribed in the Heart'

(Written just prior to Premier Pétain's request for an armistice)

The day will come when, on the ruins piled up by violence, men will come together to talk over ways and means of setting up a new order; to decide what laws shall be promulgated and how long they can be expected to remain in force.

If this results in a revival of the law of barbarism, it can only be at the cost of suppressing indignation and despair which will sooner or later break out again in eruptions that will shake the world. If it results in the attempts of political leaders, in the name of justice, to destroy barbarism—or at least to keep it within strict limits—then barbarism, however tightly bound, will surely feed itself on new dreams, until it begins poisoning the universe with the excess of its destructive vitality.

How are we to achieve peace? Where shall we find alliances sufficiently binding, leadership sufficiently inspired; what sacrifices shall we be justified in making; how shall we foresee the right course to take?

When the right moment for action arrives, who will be able to rise above hatred, illusion and error sufficiently to establish the future on a broad basis of equity?

Who will be able to bring harmony to Europe and the world by means that will not serve the interest of any particular people or race, but will give vitality and security to the faith, aspirations, and age-old spiritual needs of mankind?

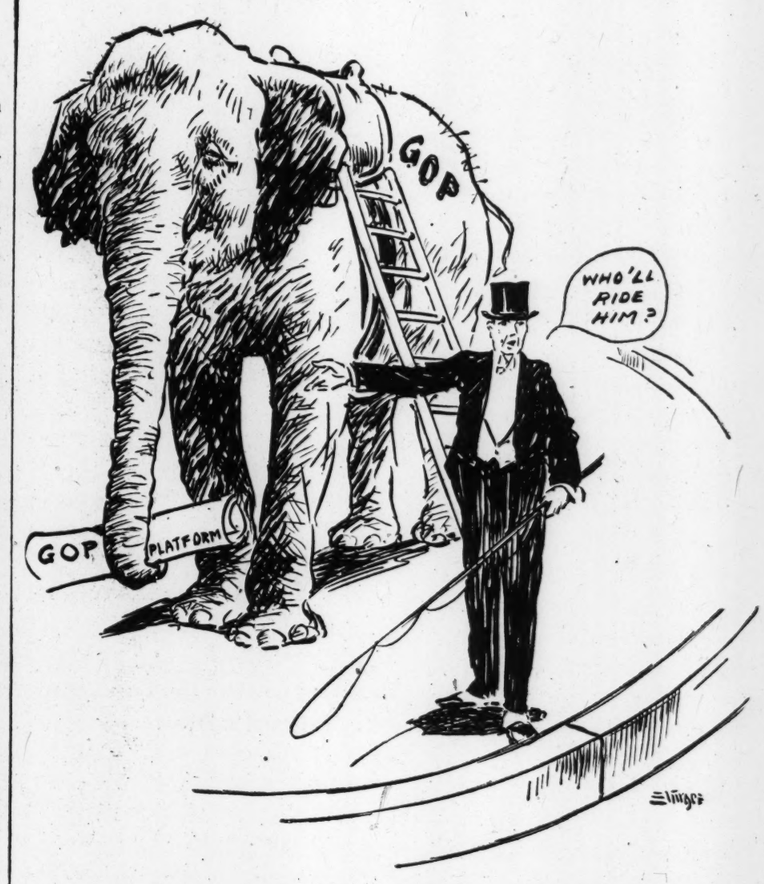
It is not enough to say that war was forced upon us in order to save Christian civilization. We must feel, think and live as Christians.

The Allies are not afraid of the verdict of history in their claim to be waging war for the cause of right. Frenchmen are united in putting all their strength at the service of the right and fighting until there is no power left that is strong enough to block the rule of justice. But they will demand a real peace—and what is such a peace?

Peace itself will only be the beginning of our task, which will be not only to build up again what has been destroyed by the war—making our homes more beautiful, factories more healthy, aircraft more rapid, ships more luxurious and avoiding drudgery by prodigies of ingenuity. The task that awaits us—or perhaps which awaits the next generations—will be the restoring of the soul, the wisdom, and the faith of the present day.

Peace will not be a true peace so long as it is founded only on the texts of treaties, and only guaranteed by—and so always to be menaced by—force. It must be inscribed in the heart. When the diplomatists will have signed their treaties, then the real work must be undertaken from that point. And it will be for the plain citizens of the various countries—if they are equal to the task—to see that it is carried through.—Jacques Copeau in *Le Figaro*, Paris.

Opening of the Big Show



Barnum Brought Me Over

The Call of the Sawdust—XVII

The call of the sawdust arena in springtime also comes to performers in near and far-off places. From the music halls of London; the *Folies Bergères* and the *Cirque d'Hiver* in Paris; from casinos in Belgium, and Budapest, and Buenos Aires. In New York City, in side streets between Fourteenth and the Forties, and along North Clark Street, in Chicago, performers in theatrical boarding houses are packing "props," pausing, now and then, modestly to tell the world how they stopped the show in Fort Wayne, Indiana, when they were playing vaudeville in the winter.

To them, also, the circus White Tops look pretty good. Seven or eight months' straight engagement, all transportation paid and three meals a day in the cook tent, no hotel bills to foot, except on Sundays. Vaudeville salaries may sound more glittering, but there are long, expensive jumps, when fares swallow up earnings, and, too, there are often idle weeks, eating their heads off, while waiting for a booking-agent's telegram. Now, with a circus engagement ahead, their chief concern is about the sleeping-car list. Will it be an upper or a lower berth? Not unimportant, when it is to be one's bedroom for the summer.

* * *

Somewhere in a city office sits the General Manager. He hasn't heard the call, because his work is never done. You will find him at Christmas, when the circus to you seems something quite remote and hazy, sitting at a desk working out the coming season's route. He will send subordinates north, south, east, and west, who shall inform him as to changing conditions in different sections of the country. By them he is greatly guided in his routing of the show, what territory to skip—the best time to play another; whether to challenge a rival circus in its own territory, or to enter into a gentlemen's agreement, whereby each shall let the other alone.

Many things operate to make or mar the success of a circus season. A day in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in early spring, may give the circus two great crowded houses—at least, it did so back in the halcyon days before 1929. Tired of indoor attractions, people grasp eagerly at the outdoor attractions which the circus brings in springtime. The story might be quite different if the show came in the fall, when fairs, beaches, amusement parks, and, of course, the automobile, have provided outdoor entertainment. Similarly, more than one big circus has gone deeply into the red by playing the corn and wheat belts of the Dakotas at harvest time, when temporary big wages lure canvasmen to field and farm. These and a sheaf of other considerations keep the desk of the General Manager messed up.

Another mighty force makes its preparations, too. Its name is Spring and Junior hears its clarion call. It cries to him to lay aside his winter sled—to find that old baseball glove lying around up in the attic and to oil the trusty bat. It whispers to his sister that skipping ropes and rolling hoops are in fashion. Then, oh raptures! Those two young persons wake one wonderful morning to find Main Street festooned with highly colored posters depicting lovely ladies turning impossible somersaults on galloping horses, strange creatures called giraffes, astounding gymnasts flying through space at dizzy heights, and clowns of unbelievable comicality.

* * *

On that never-to-be-forgotten day when the huge forty-foot stands of enticing posters greet eager young eyes, it seems that school will never end. A wise teacher indulgently overlooks the obvious inattention. Breaking out of school at last, he tumbles straight into Elysium. A crew of circus bill-posters is still at work. With wide-eyed wonderment he follows those brawny wielders of the long-handled brush up and down the avenue as they dexterously unfold great fluttering sheets of vividly-colored announcements, toss them smartly upon blank walls, and, flinging defiance to the stiffest breeze, flatten them whole and untorn on the precise spot where they belong.

Tearing himself away finally from this exciting and absorbing spectacle, Junior rushes home with the astounding news, "Mom, the circus 's comin'." Without waiting for mother's answer, he bubbles on:

"It's the biggest show on earth, Mom. It says so on the posters. They've got all kinds of tight-rope walkers, an' acrobats, an' clowns, 'n' ev'rything. Can I go, Mom?"

"Well, Sonny Boy, we'll see. Anyway, the circus won't be here for weeks yet. If you're a good boy and do your homework, maybe Dad will take you."

This last with a smile, mother knowing from experience that it would take a team of horses to keep father away.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD.

(Continued on this page on this day each week.)

The Wide Horizon

Practice in Management

By Harry R. Daniel

Multiple management, a plan by which employees are given an active voice in the conduct of business, is working out so successfully in some units of industry that certain churches and educational institutions are beginning to adopt its basic methods.

Briefly, the plan consists of selection of junior boards of executives chosen by the employees from their own numbers. They go over all of the problems of the company and make recommendations as to plans and policies. These recommendations then go to the senior board and the president, who have the right of veto.

The value of the plan, which is the essence of democracy, lies in the fact that the management gets the value of the intelligence of its entire personnel who, by reason of the nature of their daily duties, are close to the details of the business. Another value lies in the fact that the employees respond favorably to these managerial responsibilities. Their vision is broadened, their interest in their work increased, and their loyalty to the business is intensified.

All of this not only makes for happier relationships between employer and employee but it adds to the profits of the business, a large portion of which are passed along to the employees in bonuses, shorter hours, higher wages, longer vacations, and amplified welfare policies.

The multiple management plan was originated by Charles P. McCormick when, in 1932, he took over the presidency of McCormick and Company, a large importing and manufacturing concern of Baltimore with 1,000 employees. Three employee boards, junior, factory and sales, take up for discussion and settlement every problem of the business and pass along their decision, which must be unanimous, to the senior board and president. Mr. McCormick says these junior boards have presented more than 2,000 recommendations, only a negligible number of which have been turned down. He states that more than 250 business organizations, with approximately 250,000 workers on their pay rolls, have now adopted the policy of multiple management. He finds also that a number of churches have found that by organizing junior boards to go over various church problems, the same beneficial results have been obtained.

One of the finest features of the plan is its provision for sponsorship of new employees which may be compared to the Big Brother movement in fraternal and association circles. Under this plan some member of a junior board sponsors a new employee for three months. Figuratively speaking, a friendly arm is placed across the shoulders of every new employee, and the various problems that arise in his mind with regard to his work and his relationship with his new employer are explained. Thus, from the very beginning, the new member of the organization comes to feel that he has entered a group of real friends.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Small Loans Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of May 17, 1940, appeared an editorial entitled, "Exploiters of Misery," which expressed the wish that justice be more widely exercised, not only in the prosecution of the crime of usury, but also especially in the adoption of wise laws to make extortion less prevalent. The sentiments of the editor are undoubtedly those of every just man. The remedy proposed, I feel, is less happily stated.

The editor alleges that a low legal rate of interest prevents "honest, legitimate small loan companies" from operating and leaves the field to the unscrupulous collector of 240 per cent. This suggests the technique of creating a bogey man, in comparison with whom the doers of lesser evil tend to assume mantles of virtue.

By no means is this to be considered a defense of the collector of 240 per cent interest. I wish merely to deny the implication that the facts under both methods of operation are similar. The small loan company's average loan is approximately $150 while that of the salary buyer ranges from $5 to $50. Therefore, the 30 to 36 per cent rate of interest charged by the small loan companies may be more properly compared with the 12 to 22 per cent now charged by industrial banks and by commercial banks in their personal loan departments, the average loans of these three institutions approximating each other in size.

When the Russell Sage Foundation first set out to correct the then existing evils in money lending, it was naturally confronted with the question, "What is a fair rate of interest for small loans?" This question was resolved at a conference called in 1916 at which were invited the leading small loan operators of the day. These operators proposed the rate of 3½ per cent per month on the unpaid balances. At that time the average loans were from $30 to $75. These men could not visualize that the average loan was to become $25 to $500 and that the foundation was being laid for a half billion dollar industry.

A legislative bill was drafted and provisions added for licensing the Small Loan Companies. One cannot blame the Russell Sage Foundation for agreeing to the 3½ per cent rate when the ignorance at that time of the small loan industry is considered. Wonderment has since been expressed, however, at the persistence with which the Foundation has maintained its stand that the 42 per cent a year rate is not excessive. That it is excessive may be shown by the phenomenal growth of the small loan chains.

Although the precise rate of interest is not agreed upon, the legal definition of usury may be stated as the taking of a greater rate of interest than is permitted by law. But the truer definition, the moral one, defines usury to be the taking a greater rate of interest than is reasonable under the circumstances. If it appears that the rate of 36 per cent a year is unreasonable under the circumstances, it is necessarily morally usurious.

One of the arguments proposed in favor of the 36 per cent rate is that losses are excessive and therefore make necessary the creation of a large reserve to offset them. The losses sustained by small loan companies average 1.81 per cent while the greatest loss from this source was 4.2 per cent during the last depression. Thus, it would seem that "bad debts" consume a negligible portion of the amount received as interest.

The second and stronger argument is that the handling costs are great. It is true that the effort needed to handle a loan of $100 to be repaid in monthly installments is greater than a commercial loan at $50,000 repayable quarterly. It is also true that credit investigation, bookkeeping, collections, etc., are expensive. That they do not, however, necessitate a charge of 36 per cent may be shown by the fact that commercial banks in their personal loan departments in 1938 loaned in personal loans of the same size and character of those made by the small loan companies $215,000,000 and at rates of interest which permitted their borrowers to save 40 to 70 per cent of the charges made under the 36 per cent law.

That the small loan companies do sustain some excessive operating expenses is indicated in such statements as that of State Senator J. H. Brogan of Missouri, who declared in 1929, "It is my belief that the lobby supporting this 42 per cent law has spent more money at the State capital than any other lobby in the history of the Legislature."

There is no doubt that the Russell Sage Foundation was sincere in the beginning in sponsoring a law permitting 42 per cent a year on small loans. That rate, however, was proposed about twenty-five years ago. Since then times have changed and the technique of making small loans has changed with them. It is the infallible order of things that cumbersome, antiquated and expensive methods must fail before more efficient and less expensive methods. L. H. BUCHMAN

Memphis, Tenn.

The Camel's Nose

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call your attention to the fact that Merle Thorpe, one of the leading business paper editors of the United States, has come out explicitly against the proposed national health program which has government health insurance as its chief feature?

Mr. Thorpe is editor of "Nation's Business," organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He recently outlined his views in a letter to the New York Times, in comment on a previous letter criticizing a broadside against State health insurance and the national health program that had been published in "Nation's Business."

In his own letter to the Times, Mr. Thorpe indicated that his magazine's study of the need for better medical care for the low income and indigent citizens failed to disclose any convincing evidence that government must step in with a compulsory insurance plan because of the inadequacy of free private medicine.

He concluded thus:

"The National Health Program is but the nose of the camel pushing its way into the American tent. Its body will follow—smell and all—unless Americans are vigilant. What government gets into, government takes over.

"Those who would be realistic will make their choice between private medicine and State medicine. There is no compromise."

New York S. R.